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JOB PRINTING

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The Earthly Paradise.

I long not for Elysian fields,
Or paradise or lands of bliss;
No fairer forms that region yields
Than in my time I've known in this.

No angel with the softest wing
Can be to me the wife I lose,
And on the clouds to sit and sing
Is not a pastime I should choose.

Dear Lord! how I should bless Thy name,
If Thou instead of Heaven, wouldst please
To mend this body's ragged frame,
And give just gold enough for ease.

I know that sin and vice abound,
But it has been my want for years
To pace unharmed this naughty ground
And loiter through this vale of tears.

I little heed the noisy town;
Seldom I pass my humble door;
In slippers and in dressing gown
I rest, and ask for nothing more.

Except my wife; when'er she speaks
My soul no other music needs,
And in her honest eye it seeks
The secret of all noble deeds.

A little health, a little wealth,
Are all I pray for; let us go
Through a long life of happy stealth,
I and my wife, in STATU QUO.

—H. HEINA. Translated by Lord Houghton.

Age and the Intellect.

THE TIME OF LIFE AT WHICH THE BEST WORK HAS BEEN DONE.

"The richer a nature," says Carlyle, "the harder and slower its developement. Two boys were once of a class in the Edinburgh grammer school; John, ever trim, precise *dux*, and; Walter, ever slovenly, confuse and dolt. In due time John became Baile John of Hunter square, and Walter became Sir Walter Scott of the universe. The quickest and completest of all the vegetables is the cabbage." This slowly developed "Sir Walter Scott of the universe" was 34 when he made his first draft of "Waverly," and 43 when he rewrote and published it. Nearly every one of these tales which conferred immortality upon him was composed after he had reached the age of 46. He wrote the "Heart of Mid Lothian" at 47; the Bride of Lammer-moor," "A Legend of Montrose," and "Ivanhoe" at 48; the "Pirate" and "Peveril of the Peak" at 50; the "Tales of the Crusaders" at 54, and the "Chronicles of the Canongate" at 57.

Carlysle was 42 when he published the "French Revolution," the first w rk of his to which he formally put his name. The publication of this work was, it is true, delayed, owing to the burning of the manuscript of one volume through the carelessness of Mrs. Taylor, to whom it had been loaned by John Stewart Mill; but if that mishap had not occurred, Carlyle would have been over 40 before his work could have appeared. His "Cromwell" was published when he was 50; the first two volumes of his "Frederick the Great" when he was 63, another two when he was 67, and the last two when he was 69. Swift was 59 when he published "Galliver's Travels," and certainly did no work on it before he was 57. Tennyson had reached 50 when his idyls, "Elaine." "Vivien," and "Guinevere" were published, and was about 62 when he completed the series, with "Gareth and Lynette." Macauley was 48 when he issued the first and second volumn of his "History of England," and the third and fourth did not appear until he was 55. Good as are the essays of his early manhood, they pale when compared with this work of his mature years.

John Stewart Mill was 53 when his essay "On Liberty" was published, and 56 when he gave us that on "Utilitarianism" Milton was certainly more than 54 when he began to compose his "Paradise Lost." He was 59 when he sold it to Simmons, the bookseller, George Elliot composed "Middlemarch" between the ages of 46 and 51, and since then "Danial Deronda." Bacon was 59 before he published his great work, "The Novum Organum." Cowper was over 50 when he published "John Gilpin" and the "Tusk," and Defoe 58 when he published "Robinson Crusoe." Darwin published his "Origin of Species" when 50, and his "Descent of Man" when 62. Grote wrote the largest part of his "History of Greece" between the ages of 52 and 62, and Hallam occupied nearly the same period of life with his "Introduction to the Literature of Europe." The two works by which Thomas Hood has survived the grave, "The Bridge of Sighs" and "The song of the Shirt," were composed when he was 46, and on a sick bed from which he never rose.

Longfellow gave us "Hiawatha" when 48; "Tales of a Wayside Inn" when 56, and since then has been as prolific as he has been excellent. We need only mention his translation of Dante's "Divina Comedia," and his exquisite poem, "Morituri Salutamus" "The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table" was published when Holmes was 48 and "Songs of Many Keys" when he was 55. Washington Irving completed "Tales of the Alhambra" at 49, published "Mahomet" at 67, and the "Life of George Washington" after that age Prescott wrote, we believe, the "Conquest of Mexico" between the ages of 41 and 47, and the "Conquests of Peru," between 47 and 51. Motley completed the "History of the United Netherlands" at 53, and after that began the history of "John of Barneveld," which he published when he was 60

Frenchmen have produced very remarkable books long after the noonday of life. Laplace did an extraordinary amount of mathematical work after three score and ten, and Victor Hugo scarcely "got under way" before he was 50. He published "Napoleon the Little" at 50; "Les Chatiments" at 61; "Les Miserables" at 47; the "Toilers of the Sea" at 64; "The Man Who Laughs" at 67, and the "Annals of a Terrible Year" at 70. The great physicist and methematician, Ampere, did not begin to devote his attention to the phenomena of electric magnetism till he was 45, and it was from 51 to 53 that he published his "Observations," a work characterized, as has been said, by "profound thought and extraordinary philosophical sagacity." Racine was 50 when he wrote his drama of "Esther," and 52, that of "Athelie," the finest production of his genius and a masterpiece of dramatic eloquence. Thiers was 61 when he completed his "Consulate and Empire," and Chataubriand 63 when he published his "Etudes."

Cervantes had passed his 58th year before he published the first part of "Don Quixiote," and was 68 when he issued the second part. He and Shakespere died on the same day.

Cicero composed most of his philosophical treaties between the ages of 58 and 62. Galileo published his "Dialogue on the Two Principal Systems of the World" at 68; the "Dialogue on Local Motion" at 74, the age at which he discovered the moon's diurnal libration.

Goethe and Kant, two of the greatest minds that ever lived, did, in view of their later works, scarcely anything till they had passed the age of 45. Kant was nothing but a professor till 57, when he published his "Critique of Pure Reason," on which he had begun work ten years before. When 64 he issued his "Critique of Practical Reason," and his "Critique on Judgment" was published two years later.

Culinary.

BAKED CORN MEAL PUDDING.—Boil two quarts of sweet milk; scald it in seven tablespoons of corn meal. When a little cold add salt, three eggs and half a teacup sugar or syrup; season with nutmeg. Bake in a moderate even oven over three hours.

CALIFORNIA PUDDING.—Chop and pound to a paste a quarter of a pound of candied orange peel; put it into a stew pan in which you have melted three-quarters of a pound of butter and the same of sugar; stir altogether and then add the yolk of twelve eggs; put into a buttered dish and bake.

CROW'S NEST.—Fill a deep pudding tin or dish with apples, cut in thin slices; sugar and cinnamon, or lemon, to sweeten and flavor to taste, and a little water; cover with a thick crust made as above; bake until apples are tender; serve hot with hard sauce, or cream and sugar; be sure to cut air holes in the crust to let the steam escape.

VEAL WITH TOMATO SAUCE.—Take a piece of breast of veal, cut it in pieces an inch square, toss them in a saucepan with some olive oil till they begin to take color; add a shallot finely minced, some French tomato sauce, pepper and salt to taste, and some minced parsley; let the whole simmer gently by the side of the fire, shaking the pan occasionally for about half an hour.

TO KEEP TOMATOES WHOLE.—Fill a large stone jar with ripe tomatoes, then add a few whole cloves and a little sugar; cover them well with one-half cold vinegar and half water; place a piece of flannel over the jar, well down in the vinegar; then tie down with paper. In this way tomatoes can be kept a year. Should mildew collect on the flannel it will not hurt them in the least.

Clover-Fed Terrapin.

In one of the fish ponds of the Smithsonian Institute at Washington some twenty varieties of terrapin have been kept for purely scientific purposes. It was the custom to feed them on such interloping fish as disturbed the fish cultural economy of other preserves. A low gold fish, a hybrid trout, a carp of impure race, would be thrown to the terrapins. Sometimes these fish were eaten, but mostly were haughtily disdained. One day this spring a gardener, who had been cutting the blooming clover, filled his barrow with the fragrant load and trundled it over a plank. He made a misstep and dumped his clover into the terrapin pond. In an instant the water was in a commotion. Every terrapin, no matter whether from Long Island Sound or the Gulf of Mexico, was seen busy devouring the clover. Like Ella's roast pig, the secret of feeding terrapins was discovered. Learned and grave Smithsonian professors chuckled over it. During the past summer the daily allowance for the Smithsonian terrapins has been a barrowload of sweet clover. We may expect, then, to see quite shortly in our markets an announcement: "Clover-fed terrapins for sale." This winter, as your true gourmand gobbles his stew, he will wonder whether clover was made for bees, cows or terrapins.

Spelling Lessons.

Take a word of three letters, which is the organ of one of the five senses—Ear.

Prefix one letter and you have a nice fruit—Pear.

Change one letter and you have a position behind—Rear.

Change it again, and it is beloved—Dear.

Again, and you have to apprehend evil—Fear.

Again, and you have a period of time—Year.

Again, and you have a sign of grief—Tear.

Again, and it means close—Near.

Prefix two letters, and you have a sharp pointed weapon—Spear.

Prefix three letters and it becomes visible—Appear.

Prefix six letters, and it becomes invisible.

Prefix five and it comes back again—Reappear.

The Church Temporal.

Mr. Thomas Hughes made numerous excellent addresses during his recent visit to this country. At Chicago he spoke of a need which would be more and more felt, as our cities grow older and larger. He expressed this need by quoting these lines from an English poet:

"Lord of our spirits, make it mine
To feel amidst the city's jar
That there abides a peace of Thine
Man did not make and cannot mar."

The Russian Church is actively engaged in Japan missionary work, and has obtained 6,000 converts.

Rev. W. S. Poor, of Lancaster, Pa., has accepted a call from St. John's Lutheran Church at Steelton, Pa.

Rev. F. T. Hoover has resigned the charge of the Mount Hebron Lutheran congregation at Leechburg, Armstrong county, Pa.

The Harvard Divinity School has just received a bequest of $10,000 for the education of needy students intending to become clergymen.

The annual meeting of the Delaware Baptist Union was held at New Castle, Del., on Tuesday and Wednesday, November 16 and 17.

The Rev. R, D. Sproule, of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, has been received into the Presbytery of Rochester of the Presbyterian Church.

The Rev. E. S. McMichael, who has been a minister of the United Presbyterian Church, has accepted a call to become pastor of the Third Presbyterian Church of Springfield, Ill.

The people of Calcutta are becoming weary of idolatry. The manufacture of idols is declining, and the attendance at the temples is irregular and falling off.

The Marquis of Buteintends to erect a Roman Catholic monastery for English monks on his property in Jerusalem, and plans for a $20,000 oratory have been prepared.

A correspondent of the London *World* writes that the Passion Play at Oberammergau has become so deteriorated and vulgarized that after this year no representation of it is to be allowed.

There are 225 separate Protestant congregations scattered through the country from the Black Sea to the Mediterranean and from Turkey to Persia, with 176 schools, having an average attendance of 15,500 persons.

It will astonish simple-minded people to learn that the modest primrose is "a corollifloral dicotyledonous exogen, with a monopetalous corolla and a central placenta." Prof. Huxley is responsible for unearthing this scandalous fact.

The *Interior* recommends its contributors to follow the recipe given by Father Tom to follow the Pope for making good punch: "Put in the potheen first, and every drop of water after that spoils the punch." Put in the ideas, and every superfluous word after that spoils the article.

The American Committee of Bible revision announces to the American public that only those editions of the New Revision, including the marginal renderings, which are published or approved by the University presses of England, will be recognized by them as the authorized editions.

Ten years ago, a Presbytery in Michgan, believing their church at Quincy, in that State to be dead, sent a committee to secure its records. The committee could find none that had been members but one old woman, who held the records and refused to give them up, but told the Presbytery indignantly to send some one to preach to the church immediately. They did so, and now the church has 140 members, is self-supporting, and contributes to all the Boards.

Mrs. DeGroat has built a church at Newark, N. J., and given it to a congregation on condition that if a fair, festival or other entertainment be ever held in it, the property shall revert to her.

The late Rev. Dr. S. H. Cox was noted for a peculiarly learned style, as well as other eccentricities. On one occasion when Moderator of the Presbyterian General Assembly, in the opening prayer he said: "O Lord Jesus Christ, thou art the 'ne plus ultra' of our desire, the 'sine qua non' of our faith, and the 'ultima thule' of our hope."

Scientific Economy.

Norway yields one-third of the nickel consumed in the entire world.

To preserve leather hose, belting, etc., in good condition, freely apply crude castor oil, warmed if possible.

The phanaro grisoumeter is the name of a new apparatus for indicating the presence of dangerous gases in fiery mines.

The Japanese make a bird lime which not only snares birds but which catches and holds animals as large as monkeys.

Some important discoveries of tin have been made near Thornborough, Queensland. It assayed, it is said, 74 to 46 per cent.

Dr. Palmer, in the *Louisville Medical News*, expresses the belief that a remedy for the opium habit is to be found in coca.

Old wall paper can be very much improved in appearance by simply rubbing it well with a flannel cloth dipped in oatmeal.

M. Collodon believes that the fall of hail and rain has an action analogous to that of the trompe, and induces a downward current of air.

Dr. F. Powers, in the New York *Medical Record*, states that a woman in Westport, Conn., takes forty-five grains of morphine as a regular dose.

The remarkable feat of reconstructing the railroad suspension bridge at Niagara Falls has just been completed without interruption to traffic.

There is now in the museum in the city of Mexico a remarkable sword made from an aerolite or meteor that fell in the State of Durango, Mexico.

M. Pastent has received the sum of $8,000 from the French Government to enable him to continue his researches on the contagious diseases of animals.

Among recent importations by a New York house dealing in Asiatic goods were ten cases of human hair from China, weighing in all 1,330 pounds.

A lacustrine village, rich in flint implements and other relics of the age of stone, has been discovered near Gerlafingen, on the Lake of Neuftchatel.

Two teaspoonfuls of powdered charcoal, well stirred in half a glass of water and drank at once, is a valuable remedy in sick headache from sour stomach, flatulence, etc.

A Fatherless Country.

A man recently received a wood cut picture of George Washington, and pinned it to the wall near his office door. One day while at his work his little girl came into his room, and, espying the picture started the following dialogue;

"Who is that a picture of, papa?"

"Washington."

"Who was Washington?"

"Father of this country."

"Why was he called father of this country, papa?"

"Because he fought for its independence, and was a great and good man."

"Is he alive now, papa?"

"No."

"When did he die?"

"December 14, 1799."

"Who is father of this country now, papa?"

"No one; it's fatherless."

"The little girl was silent a few moments, and then enquired:

"Was he the little boy that couldn't tell a lie?"

"The same."

"Well, this country will never have another father, will it, papa?"

And the conversation was concluded with the emphatic remark—

"Never! not even a step father."

Clips from Our Exchanges.

What was the matter when the piebald?—*Williamsport Breakfast Table.* It was screaming with laughter caused by seeing a cake-walk.

The hills and mountain tops are now scooting along like a bald-headed man—under bare polls.—*Whitehall Times.*

Æsthetic Bridegoom (scrutinizing a "six-mark" teapot shown him by his wife)—"It is quite consummate, is it not?" Intense Bride—"It is, indeed. Oh, Algernon, let us live up to it!"—*Punch.*

"Bread in the bone," and he laid down the paper. "I've heard of oysters in the shell, but this staggers me. Must be they put it up something like sausages."—*Marathon Independent.*

We do not desire our remarks to be considered ironical when we assert that we consider the Bloomington (Ill.) *Eye* an ideal weekly paper.

We hear that the White Star line has in contemplation the construction of four new steamers to add to its present transatlantic fleet, and has selected as names for the new vessels: Colic, Panic, Frantic and Dyspeptic.—*San Francisco News Letter.*

"What in the name of high Heaven does that fellow across the street wear that fur cap for?" "Probably he is a newspaper man, and needs a fur-tile brain." The groans of the bystanders reminded one of a field hospital after a great battle.

Why are a true lover's visits like a successful newspaper? Because they commence weekly, then become semi-weekly, then tri-weekly, and then daily with Sunday supplement.

JUST HOW HE DID IT.—When Remenyi touched the violin fondly with the bow It reminded one of a little spring starting out of a nutshell and tripping with sounding footsteps through the grass toward the sea. The birds wake up overhead, and come fluttering down to trail their shining wings in the sparkling water, twittering all the while. The stream widened, and, like a ribbon of gold, went flashing through the meadows green, past farm houses, where farmers' girls were singing.

The Force of Habit.

A drummer, who never dined anywhere but at a *table d'hote*, is invited to dine with one of his best customers, who is no end of a swell. The soup being removed and a clean plate placed before our *commisvoyageur*, he instinctively brushes its surface clean with his napkin. The host nods severely to the servant who removes the plate and substitutes another one, which is similarly removed, and so on. At the sixth renewal the drummer says confidentially to his neighbor: "Say, does the old stem-winder expect me to polish all his crockery for him?"

SHE WOULDN'T PROMISE TO OBEY.—A young lady, well known in Liverpool on account of her beauty, was married last week. When the Canon who was officiating read the words, "love, honor and obey," the young lady declined to repeat the last. Three times the Canon paused for an echo, and paused in vain. Then he went on with the service. But is this young lady married or not? What—should her disobedience lead to an interview with Sir James Hannen—will that eminent judge rule on the subject?

Character properly embraces three distinct classes of elements: principles, sentiments and habits.

About Editors.

Every editor loves to have his friends, and particularly his readers, call on him. They belong to the same family, as it were. But when you call to see the editor don't stay too long. Editors are generally very busy in business hours. If you have any suggestion to make or news to communicate, state it in as few words af possible. Don't offer any excuses or indulge in a long preface to what you have to say. Blurt it right out; tell the editor you wish him well, and bid him good day. Editors dote on such men as that; they love to receive calls from them. Don't argue with them—don't try to do it; he has got no time for argument while at his work.

When you write to an editor for publication, make it short—boil it down. Pitch right into the middle of your subject and be sure to stop writing when you are through. Editors always like something fresh and original in the way of communications, and are especially fond of news. But the editor must always be the judge of what is worthy of publication. Of course, every writer thinks his own production the best, just as every mother thinks her baby the pretttiest that ever was born. But the editor may be so stupid as to have a different opinion. If so, it can't be helped. Don't try to argue him out of his notion. If he is too stupid to appreciate a good thing you can't expect to remedy his dullness. You may think you are a good deal smarter than the editor, and that may be true, but he editor may be responsible and you are not. There is no class of men so anxious to please a majority of the people as editors are. There is no class of people so covetous of the good opinion of others. It is well to remember that fact.

Hand-Shaking,

AND ITS MEANING.

Every man shakes hands according to his nature, whether it is timid or aggressive, proud or humble, courteous or churlish, vulgar or refined, sincere hypocritical, enthusiastic or indifferent. The nicest refinements and idiosyncrasies of character may not perhaps be discoverable in this fashion, but the more salient points of temperament and individuality may be made clear to the understanding of most people by a better study of what I shall call the physiology or the philosophy of hand-shaking. Some people are too "robustious" to be altogether pleasant. They take the offered hand with the grasp of a vice, and as if they had with malice prepense resolved to squeeze all the delicate little bones of your knuckles into pulp or mince-meat. And while the tears of agony come into your eyes and run down your cheeks, they smile at you benignantly, like gentle giants, unconscious of their strength and of the tyrany with which they exercise it. Many of them are truly good fellows, and mean all the cordiality of which their awful squeeze is the manifestation. Another, and even more odious kind of handshaker, is he who offers you his hand, but will not permit you to get fair hold of it:

"With finger tip he condescends
To touch the fingers of his friends,
As if he feard their palms might brand
Some mortal stigma on his hand."

Another handshaker whose method is intolerable, and with whom it is next to impossible to remain on friendly terms, is the one who offers you one finger, instead of five, as much as to say, I am either too preoccupied in myself or think too little of you, to give you my whole hand. With such a man the interchange of any but the barest and scantiest courtesy is rendered difficult. Friendship is wholly out of the question. To shake hands without removing the glove is an act of discourtesy which, if unintentional and thoughtless, requires an apology for the hurry or inadvertence which led to it. This idea would also cease to be an occult remnant of the old notion that the glove might conceal a weapon. Hence, true courtesy and friendship requires that the hand should be naked, as a proof of good faith.

Origin of Hazing.

In ancient times, every professor was independent of the others, and carried on the business of teaching entirely on his own account.

In a city like Constantinople, Athens, or Marseilles, there would be, perhaps, four or five professors of about the same standing and celebrity, between whom there would be a feeling of rivalry, in which there students would sympathize.

Many of the young men, who were particularly devoted to learning, would be enthusiastic partisans of their professor, and would exert themselves to the utmost in procuring for them new students and increased fees. When a young man arrived to pursue his studies, they would meet him at the shore, bear him off to the house of one of his countrymen, and use every means fair or foul, to get him to join their class.

Sometimes they resorted to violence. Professor Libanius, who flourished A. D. 350, tells us how he fared when he arrived at the city of Athens to pursue his studies. After the dangers of a voyage from Constantinople, he was seized on the landing by a band of students, and kept in confinement until he had taken an oath to join the class of their professor.

And the worst of it was that the professor proved to be very incompetent. But if he (Libanius) presumed to criticise, or even if he failed to join their rapturous applause, the scowls of the class notified him that he was exercising a very dangerous freedom.

So hot was the rivalry between professors and classes that the town was sometimes in a continual riot, and the professors dared not walk the streets, unless escorted by a band of their partisans. And just as, in modern times, hazing is thought to be a fine thing, so these contests between rival classes had a kind of romantic attraction to students meditating a course of study.

The same Professor Libanius records that when as a young man, he heard of fighting in the streets of Athens among the students, of clubs, stones, and swords used, and of the wounds endured by the students for the honor of their teachers, he thought as highly of their courage as if they were fighting for their country, and he prayed heaven that he, too, might one day join those noble contests, and carry off new-comers from the boats in which they landed.

The professors, too, were proud of the exploits of their pupils, and regarded the wounds which they showed in class as a proof of the love borne them.

In course of time, however, the professors found it necessary to make common cause with one another, and entered into certain agreements for their common interest. As time went on, these agreements embraced more and more particulars, until, at last, the body of instructors formed a university. The students were no longer attached to one professor only, but sought instruction from each in his own branch.

From that time, the practice of hazing and seizing new-comers had no significance, and the custom has been unknown in Europe for centuries. In this country, also, it is dying out, and is no doubt destined soon to pass away. That it shou'd have kept up so long is a curious instance of the survival of a practice after the circumstances in which it originated ceased to exist. It is more than a thousand years since new students were carried off in the manner described by Professor Libanius.

A Tough man—or Story.

An accident happened to a man named Jack Welsh on Friday night, and the particulars are so marvellous that, were it not for the reputation for veracity which has always distinguished Mr. Welch, sceptical people would be disinclined to express a hearty belief in the story. During the wind storm, when the wind was playfully slamming doors, breaking windows, rolling barrels through the streets and chuckling at the vexation it caused, Mr. Welch was driving across the Baring Cross Bridge in a wagon. The roadway across the top of the bridge is open and exposed to the weather. A railing about six feet high runs on each side of the whole length of the bridge. Welch was driving toward the south side of the bridge, and had accomplished two-thirds the distance, which brought him on the draw. Just as he reached this point the wind came with tremendous force from the west, whistling like a calliope. Sweeping down the narrow passageway on which the wagon stood, it knocked the horses down, upset the wagon and blew Welch off the bridge into the river. The top of the bridge is sixty feet from the water, and, whirling, sprawling tumbling over and over, Welch finally reached the river feet first. The water closed over his head and he went clear to the bottom. After a prolonged submersion he rose close to the pier upon which the centre of the draw rests He held to the smooth iron surface of the pier as well as he could, but realizing that this support was somewhat insecure, inasmuch as he could not hold on at all, he struck out for shore. Half drowned and almost dead from his fearful fall, Welch finally reached the shore, and crawling out on the bank lay there until he had recovered a small amount of the breath which the freakish air had caused him to lose. His horses were stopped at the gate of the bridge. Welch made his way home, and yesterday seemed none the worse from his accident.—*Ex.*

Household Economy.

REMEDIES FOR HEADACHE.

Two grains citrate of caffeine, in capsule, taken every half hour, is a very effectual remedy in nervous and sick headache. One or two doses are often sufficient to give complete relief. The only objection to its use is sleeplessness, which sometimes results if it is taken in the evening. It is preferable to guarana, as being hardly ever rejected by the stomach.

The following, according to W. W. Carpenter, is very effectual in most forms of headache: Muriate of ammonia, 3 drachms; acetate of morphia, 1 grain; citrate of caffeine, 30 grains; aromatic spirits of ammonia, 1 drachm; elixir of guarana, 4 ounces; rosewater, 4 ounces. Mix. Dessert spoonful every ten or twelve minutes.

In nervous headache, Dr. W. A. Hammond states the value of various drugs as follows: Oxide of zinc is of value. Ordinary dose, 2 grains three times a day, after meals; maximum dose, 5 grains. It is best given in form of pills.

Nux vomica is preferable to strychnia. The dose is ½ grain, after meals. If the patient be chlorotic, it is well to combine a grain of sulphate of quinine.

Bismuth, in the form of subcarbonate will often take the place of oxide of zinc. Dose, two grains, after each meal. Bismuth probably aids digestion more than any mineral tonic, and is of use when there is gastric disturbance.

The bromides are serviceable when the nervous system has been irritated; when it is exhausted they do harm.

Phosphorus is very useful in most forms of nervous headache. The best results are obtained from dilute phosphoric acid, in doses of 30 drops, largely diluted, three times a day, after eating, or phosphoric of zinc, one-tenth grain, in pill, three times a day.

Arsenic, as a nerve tonic, stands next in value to zinc. Dose, 5 drops of Fowler's solution three times a day, after meals.

The Scrap Book.

The man who digs a hundred feet into the ground for water get along well.

Is there a word in the English language that contains all the vowels? There is, unquestionably.

Indulging in dangerous pleasures is like licking honey from a knife and cutting the tongue with the edge.

Jones complained of a bad smell about the Post Office, and asked Brown what it could be. Brown didn't know, but suggested that it might be the "dead letters."

HINT FOR MAMMAS.—An old lady who has several unmarried daughters feeds them on fish diet, because it is rich in phosphorus, and phosphorus is the essential thing in making matches.

A lady who had quarrelled with her bald-headed lover said, in dismissing him: "What is delightful about you, my friend, is that I have not the trouble of sending you back any locks of hair."

Cruelty to any living creature shows a bad heart. The boy who delights in torturing a wasp with a pin will surely come to some bad end if the wasp has a fair show in its business movements.

Do you think I'm a fool?" asked a violent fellow of a doctor. "Really," replied the doctor, "I would not have made the assertion, but now that you ask my opinion, I must say that I am not prepared to deny it."

"Any good shooting on your farm?" asked the hunter of the farmer. "Splendid," replied the agriculturalist. "There's a drive well man down in the clover meadow, a cloth pedler at the house, a candidate out in the barn, and two tramps down in the stock-yard. Climb right over the fence, young man, load both barrels and sail in."

A colored philosopher thus unburdened himself on one of woman's weaknesses: "De men don't make such fools of demselves about women as de women do about men. If women looks at de moon, dey see a man in it. If dey hear a mouse nibblin', it's a man. Why, I never look under my bed to find a woman, does you?"

"Dear old Aunt Sarah," said a school girl, "don't see very well, and last Sunday she was buzzing around getting ready for church, looking for umbrella, specs, overshoes, and last, but not least, her prayer book. The latter she thought she had secured by grabbing something off her bureau at the last moment, but when she got to church it proved to be my musical box and the old lady, in trying to find her place in this uncommon book of prayer, touched the spring, and it went off in fine style to the tune of 'Oh, Jim Along, Jim Along Josey.'"

A SCIENTIFIC EXPERIMENT.—It may not be generally known that a hornet cannot sting a person if the person fills his lungs with air and retains it while the hornet is on his flesh. This is a theory promulgated by a philosopher of New York. We don't know how he made the discovery, but it is his own, and he deserves all the credit in establishing so important a principle in science. He demonstrated it lately in the presence of select circle of skeptical friends, held a hornet by its back in his right hand. The experiment was made on the back of the hand. First he inflated his lungs until he swelled up like a toad, and the fearful strain of his face showed the pressure he was carrying. Then he applied the hornet. Then the great volume of air in his lungs shot out in one grand discharge, accompanied by a yell that made each skeptic leap clear from the ground, while the hornet sailed heavenward with one eye closed reflectively. It is not known what produced this miscarriage of the experiment but it is likely the experimenter did not have the right kind of air.

A WESTERN plumber takes half a column of his local newspaper to advertise "Cast iron sinks." But who ever said it didn't?

AN exchange says good wives are wanted in the northwest. Surely this is not strange. Is there any place where they are not wanted?

LIFE AND LOVE.

Fast this life of mine was dying—
Blind already, and calm as death;
Snowflakes on her bosom lying,
Scarcely heaving with the breath.

Love came by, and, having known her
In a dream of fabled lands,
Gently stooped, and laid upon her
Mystic chrism of holy hands;

Drew his smiles across her folded
Eye-lids, as the swallow dips;
Breathed as finely as the cold did
Through the locking of her lips.

So when Life looked upward, being
Warmed and breathed on from above,
What sight could she have for seeing,
Evermore—but only Love?

CRADLE SONG.

Low in the troubled west,
Storm clouds are trailing,
And from the woodland nest,
Night birds are wailing.

Ah, baby! soft and warm,
On my breast lying,
What do I care for storm,
Or daylight dying—

What for the night so drear,
Waking or sleeping,
While thou art folded here
Safe in my keeping?

—Clara Louise Bottsford.

"It's a long layin' that has no turn" as the hen remarked when she struck for higher wages.

When a girl purchases a pair of kid gloves, she always likes to have them sent home in a red wagon.

A lady and a little girl was traveling in a railway car just ahead of two political orators, one of whom, observing that the little one could not reach the floor with her feet, told the mother that the child would be much more comfortable if she had some support for her feet, and at the same time informed her that under the seat was a valise that she could draw out, which would be just the thing. The lady reached under the seat and began tugging away, when the other politician woke up and wanted to know what she was trying to haul his foot off for.

Dr. Talmage says: "Guns alone can uproot the vile weed, Mormonism." He forgets that the Mormons have Cannon on their side.

Handkerchief weather comes on space—Now the mint-julep giveth place to the mints-pie.——Blessed are they who expect nothing, for they shall not be disappointed.—[St. Louis Spirit.

Shakespeare said: "The dress oft proclaims the man"—and in the present age has something to do about proclaiming a certain class of females—Some men are like eggs—It don't do for them to grow old.——Don't put a five-cent nickle into the contribution box with a fifty-cent air.—[Hartford Sunday Journal.

AIR—"OH, STRIKE THE LYRE."

There are some living married men,
The greatest merit of whose lives,
Is found not in themselves at all—
Their only merits are their wives.

A SAUCY NARRATIVE.

I saw a watch-spring running clear,
A monkey-wrench his paw;
I saw a donkey-engineer,
A picture-frame a law.

—[Richmond Baton.

I saw a band-box on the walk,
A foot-print in the yard;
I saw a male-tramp boldly up—
A brick-bat pretty hard.

—[Cleveland Voice.

I saw a hunch-back on his word,
A hen-roost monstrous high;
I saw a door-stoop very low,
A carriage-drive quite nigh.

Gems of Thought.

Some people think it an excess of magnanimity to forgive those whom they have injured.

A failure only establishes this, that our determination to succeed was not strong enough.

Nothing is more fatal in self advancement than a stupid converation, or servile imitation.

The spirits may be exhausted by employment, but they are utterly desolated by idleness.

Speak of people's virtue, conceal their infirmities; if you can say no good, speak no ill of them.

The most miserable pettifogging in the world is that of a man in the court of his own concience.

The tongue of a fool is the key of his own council, which, in a wise man, wisdom hath in keeping.

Great powers and natural gifts do not bring privileges to their possessors, so much as they bring duties.

Never attempt to convey the impression that you are a genius, by imitating the faults of distinguished men.

While circumstances may make or mar a man, it is equally true that he may often make his circumsrances.

Every person has two educations—one which he receives from others, and one, more important, which he gives himself.

Briefs of Wit.

A fashion paper says that in wedding cards, "if there is a crest in the bride's family, it is engraved in white at the top of the note sheet and also on the envelope." If there is not a crest in the bride's family they should send out to the nearest drug store and get one. No family should be without one. None genuine without the proprietor's name blown into each bottle.

Boston theatre managers now propose to abolish the system of hanging lithographs or actresses in saloon windows, because the saloonists want too many free tickets as equivalent. If carried out this will debar many a man from "stepping over the way to see the pictures in the window."

A needle is a tolerably sharp thing, but a bunko steerer is a sharper.

"Policy" is not the best honesty.

A New York rural town had a "pole-raising by moonlight." Did the moonrays the pole?

Mr. Stufflebean is down on this revision of the Bible since he has sought in vain in the new edition for his favorite text, "The pen is mightier than the sword." He says he knows it used to be in the old one.

A figure of interest—10 per cent.

Boston's elevated railroad scheme has been elevated out of sight.

Several highly-cultured papers are discussing the proper way to dress black bass. Never mind the dressing. Send the fish around undressed.

The latest fashionable notion regarding night gowns is to have them made with hoods. Why not, also, put on belts and big pockets and call 'em night ulsters?

Ducking is a capital sport, providing you don't get ducked yourself.

It is said a London tailor has invented what is called "the united suit," which is a man's complete attire in one garment. That's nothing new in this country. They call 'em bathing suits here.

A smart American girl calls a young fellow of her acquaintance "Honeysuckle," because he is always hanging over the front fence in the evenings.

"Let us have more light," as the grocer said when he plugged the lead into the wrong end of the scales.

THE house of refuge on the top of Mount St. Gothard, founded in the fourteenth century, will be permanently closed two years hence. The opening of the tunnel will render it useless, as not even beggars will then cross the mountain on foot. At present the Hospice affords shelter, food, and a bed to 20,000 people yearly, and is supported by private and public charity. The ride through the tunnel will cost only 50 cents.

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 6, 1881.

[Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at Salem, N. C.]

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS FOR 1881.

ENLARGED AND IMPROVED.

$1.50 A YEAR.

The PRESS entered its twenty-ninhth (29th) volume on January 1st, 1881.

Now is the time to subscribe. It will be our endeavor to make the PRESS more interesting and entertaining than ever.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM,

Salem, N. C., Jan. 1, 1881.

In entering upon the 29th volume of the PRESS, at the commencement of a new year, we tender to our readers the usual compliments of the season.

This is a fitting time to closely scan the part acted during the past year, in the drama of life, form good resolutions for the future, and strive so to live and conduct ourselves that, at the close of the year just entered upon, we may cast a pleasant glance at the past, having as little as possible to regret and upraid us with.

If the new year does not come with brightness and good cheer to every one, it may still be a day for courage and hope to take the place of useless repining.

—We are pleased to see notices of a number of new cotton manufactories to be started in the South, during this year.

—There was another quite extensive fire in Durham, at 2 o'lock on the morning of the 1st inst. The blowing up of a house with powder saved Durham from almost entire destruction.

—Thanks to A. N. Zevely, Washington City, for bound volume of the annual report of the Postmaster General, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880.

—Yankee ingenuity has succeeded in making perfect barrels from wood pulp. The body of the barrel is made in one piece of coarse wood pulp, and the heads are made of one piece in the same way. The saving in cost is said to be about 50 per cent.

The Legislature.

Much business of importance is spoken of to be brought before our State Legislature, now in session, and we hope the precious time of the people's Representatives will not be wasted in legislation of a trivial nature, which can easily be dispensed with.

Questions of finance; questions connected with our Agricultural interests; the subject of the liquor traffic, and the Poll tax qualification will be urged upon the earnest consideration of the General Assembly.

We have heretofore alluded to the Poll Tax qualification, but it is extremely doubtful if ever a North Carolina Legislature will seriously entertain the matter; but we hope it may submit to the people an amendment to the State Constitution to that effect, for their adoption or rejection, which would show at least a disposition to have the matter settled.

—The Charlotte *Democrat* says:

"It is no mere political or partisan matter—it is a question of right and wrong—and every honest man in the State, white or black, Democrat or Republican, is interested in making all voters bear their fair share in defraying public expenses. Why should one man be made to pay a tax, while another is permitted to escape without contributing one cent to the Government which he helps to elect by his vote? Republicans who pay taxes should join Democratic tax payers in demanding a law requiring all voters to pay a poll tax at least or quit voting."

—The Wilmington *Star* says:

"The Legislature is not competent to pass a law, but it can submit an amendment to the Constitution to the people, as the *Free Lance* suggests. One such amendment as this is worth a hundred such amendments as the one submitted by the last Legislature and adopted in ignorance by a majority of the voters. But we are not hopeful or sanguine that anything will be done. The old rule will remain in force, we have but little doubt, and intelligence and virtue will continue to pay the taxes whilst ignorance that does nothing and pays nothing for good government of any kind will walk up and kill all measures that tax paying intelligence prefers and asks for."

Let the Legislature go to work and disappoint us all.

THE COLD WEATHER.—Throughout the length and breadth of this land, the weather for the past few weeks has been extremely cold, the thermometer indicating the coldest spell of weather known for many years.

The reader may form some idea of the cold, from the statement of the mercury at the following places:

At 7 a. m., a few days since, Washington time, the mercury stood as follows at the places named: Morehead, Minn., 25 below, a fall of 14 degrees; at Duluth, 8 below, a fall of 17; St. Paul, 7 below, a fall of 20; LaCrosse, Wis., 3 below, a fall of 22; Vincent, T. T., 21 below, a fall of 9; Omaha, 2 below, a fall of 18; Fort Gary, 24 below.

In Texas and Florida the cold was also very severe, and apprehension is felt for the orange crop in portions of Florida.

In Virginia the thermometer ranged from 12 to 16, and in the extreme North from 20 to 25 below zero.

"THE REPLY."—We have received from the publishers, Messrs. E. J. Hale & Son, 17 Murray Street, New York, "a reply to a Fools' Errand." We have no doubt that this book will have a good run, as the numerous readers of the "Fools Errand" will also read the reply.

Wm. L. Royall, of the New York bar, the author of the "Reply" handles Judge Tourgee with gloves off, and the tricks of those who fleeced North Carolina during the carpet bag rule are exposed in a masterly manner.

—The population of North Carolina, according to the census, is 1,400,000.

A Revolt.

"The School of Civil and Military Engineering" or the Military Academy of the United States of Columbia, South America, has recently been the scene of a slight revolt among the cadets, which ended in the tragic death of one of their number.

It appears that six cadets had been dismissed for conspiring to get possession of the arms of the college and for threatening the lives of two of the Professors. About 2 o'clock on the morning of November 11th, the dismissed cadets, with perhaps a few others rushed to the room of Senor Arragon, broke open his door after first firing through it, and rushed for his bed, which they pierced with their bayonets. The intended victim had, however, escaped through a window. Lieut. Lemly, of the 3rd U. S. Artilery, the tactical instructor, and who has his rooms in the college building, was called, and putting only a small revolver in his pocket went among the mutineers, and by his resolute conduct, quelled the riot and took possession of the arms. The whole party was then confined; but the ringleader managed to escape, and seizing a rifle placed the mussle of it to his forehead, pulled the trigger with his toe and blew the entire top of his head off.

[Lieut. Lemly is a native of Salem, and it is very pleasing to his many friends here and elsewhere, to note the very complimentary manner in which his resolute conduct is spoken of by the press of Bogota, and the officers of the government and of the Academy.]

Congress.

The following two scenes occurred in Congress, the week before Christmas:

The reception of Gen. Grant by the two Houses on Thursday was one of those events that belong alone to the remarkable career of this extraordinary man. The proceedings in both chambers were temporarily suspended so as to allow members to pay their respects to him. The scene was as much a surprise to members as to spectators in the gallery.

On Tuesday a disgracetul affair occurred in the House between two members—Sparks, democrat, of Illinois, and Weaver, greenbacker, of Iowa. The telegraphic report of the difficulty says:

Weaver made a humorous speech arraigning the Democratic party for inconsistency on financial questions, and the discussion soon dritted into a noisy and irregular dispute as to which party was responsible for the remonetization of silver, and which party should have the credit for its remonetization.

A personal controversy soon sprang up between Sparks and Weaver as to the latter's veracity.

Weaver declared no one could insult him intentionally by ascribing falsehood to him without feeling the force of his (Weaver's) right arm. [Laughter and uproar.]

Sparks replied: "What I said is that you were stating what was not true and that you were wanting in the qualities of a gentleman."

Weaver, (now thoroughly angry and excited): "I denounce the gentleman, personally, as a liar, on the floor of the House."

Sparks, (equally excited): "You are a scoundrel and a villain."

Weaver, thereupon, (amid great uproar,) left the place where he was standing and advanced, menacingly, towards Sparks, who in his turn moved toward Weaver; but both were immediately surrounded by members who prevented them getting to close quarters, and made them put on their coats, which each was in the act of pulling off. This, of course occasioned the greatest confusion, and disorder prevailed on the floor and in the galleries. But in the midst of it the Speaker took the chair and called upon the Sergeant-at-Arms to do his duty. Just then, however, there was nothing particular to be done by that official as the combatants had been taken back to their places by their respective friends, and there was no danger of their assaulting each other.

On Wednesday a resolution was offered to expel the two members, but, after discussion, they were permitted to apologise to the House and the matter was dropped.

—General Burnside has introduced a bill in Congress providing for a national educational fund. The money is to be derived from the sale of government lands and patents, and is to be deposited in the United States Treasury, bearing four per cent. interest. This interest is to be annually distributed for school purposes to the different States, the basis of distribution being the number of children between the ages of six and twenty-one. The bill has already passed the Senate and will doubtless become a law.

—The thermometer at various places North and West, on the 29th, ranged from 10 to 25 degrees below zero.

—Cadet Whitaker is to have another trial, by order of the President.

—The snow storm reached all over the country, and intense cold reported from all parts of the country, and in many places the coldest on record.

TERRIBLE RAILROAD ACCIDENT NEAR LINCOLNTON.—A fearful and sad accident happened to the passenger train on the Western Division of the Carolina Central Railway on last Wednesday afternoon December 22d, by which several persons lost their lives, among them Mr. J. F. Bloom, Mail Agent, who has been running on the Road for 10 or 15 years. The affair was a most horrible one, as the cars took fire soon after the accident and consumed the bodies of 5.

—Another sad accident occurred on the Air Line, six miles beyond Charlotte, in w ich four passengers were killed and cars smashed and burned.—*Democrat.*

—Legislature assembled Wednesday, yesterday.

—Supreme Court opened in Raleigh, Monday.

—How is it? For fifty years we have heard that the South would be more prosperous under freedom than under slavery, now that the census returns are about to attest the correctness of this, men are sent here from Vermont to see that we have not misrepresented our progress. Their partisan prejudice will not allow them to realize that their prophesies are about to be fulfilled.—*News and Observer.*

STATE ITEMS.

—The Supreme Court of North Carolina assembled in Raleigh on Monday 3rd inst.

The first two days of the first week will be devoted to the examination of applicants for license to practice law. The remainder of the first week will be devoted to hearing appeals from the First Judicial district. Should appeals from the First district not be concluded the first week, Monday and Tuesday of the second week will be assigned to that district, or so much of said two days as may be required to finish said district.

The remaining districts will be called as follows:

2nd District, second and third weeks.
3rd District, fourth week.
4th District, fifth week.
5th District, sixth week.
6th District, seventh week.
7th District, eighth week.
8th District, ninth week.
9th District, tenth week.

The foregoing is published by authority and may be relied upon as correct.

—Three deaths have occurred in North Carolina within six months through mistake of morphine for quinine. We memtion these things to suggest that many of such fatal errors might be avoided if physicians and apothecaries would do away with the use of obsolete labels, term and phrases adopted hundred of years ago, when it was "a trick of the trade" to appear more learned, high-flown and mysterious than common folks. This is an English-speaking country, and we can see no possible advantage in labeling a jar "*Tinct Opii*," instead of plain LAUDANUM; or extract "*Morph*," or *Morphia*, instead of plain MORPHINE. And surely the security against inexperienced clerks, drowsy from continual night calls—must be much enhanced.—*Raleigh Farmer and Mechanic.*

—Some twenty or more young men at Rutherford College were arrested last Tuesday by Revenue officer Patterson and taken to Morganton and put on trial for voting at the Icard precinct Nov. 2d. They were bound over to appear at the next term of the U. S. Court to be held in Statesville. Judging from what we can hear this was an outrageous act, but the whole matter is fully understood when we state that the young men voted the democratic ticket.—*Hickory Press, Dec. 18th.*

—The encouraging thing about Southern farming is the rapid advance in the general desire for good stock. There are more blooded horses in North Carolina to-day than ever before. There are more and better cattle than ever before. And in sheep and hogs the State is ahead of any Southern State except, possibly Texas and West Virginia. Think of the display at Poplar Tent Fair. Think of Capt. Alexander's Stock Farm being over run with orders. And now here is James Norwood of Hillsboro, whose success as a stock Farmer is widely known, selling six month's old lambs at $10 a piece. This shows that our people want a good article of wool and mutton. Yes, Mr. Norwood sold last week 5 Ram lambs (Cotswolds) that averaged 112 lbs. at $10 a piece—and they were only six months old. Can any Northern Breeder show bigger ones?—*Farmer and Mechanic.*

—Rev. Dr. C. F. Deems, of the Church of the Strangers, New York, on his 60th birthday (Dec. 4th.) sent President Battle, of the University of North Carolina, as an addition to the Deems Fund, to be loaned to indigent students of the University, one hundred dollars. This is his third gift. It is pleasant to see the distinguished city preacher thus remembering the distant institution in which he was nearly forty years ago a Professor, and providing for the education of the poor young men of the State where he once performsuch useful and honorable work.—*Star.*

—We learn there was quite a storm on the Sounds on Monday last. The wind was blowing a gale from the northeast and the tides were higher than has been known for the past twelve years. The loss of cattle was also very great, as at this season of the year the cattle are on the marshes. The tide made so rapidly that the cattle were swept off of the marsh and drowned. A resident of Masonboro Sound says that the channel was full of dead cows which were washed out to sea. It is estimated that at least one hundred head were drowned.—*Wilmington Review.*

—John Clay, a brother of Henry Clay, is still living in Kentucky and bids fair to last for many years. Henry Clay's estate of Ashland is going to decay.

—General Ord will be presented with a residence in San Antonio, Texas, "where his services in behalf of the frontier are understood and appreciated."

—Five hundred Chinese coolies have been engaged to work on Louisiana plantations.

—A farmer of Webster county, Nebraska, raised 200 acres of broom corn, which netted him $2000 above all expenses.

—Russia is this year importing grain, tallow, and wool, the very things with which she has been accustomed to supply half the world.

—John Robinson's elephant, "Chief," that killed his keeper at Charlotte, gave a drunken fellow a tremendous hug in Cincinnati on the 26th, and it is feared he will die.

—There are over two hundred Indian youths of both sexes from nomadic tribes in the West at school at Carlisle, Pa.

—The tobacco crop in Virginia is a very important one, and the government derives a revenue of $7,000,000 from it. On this account Virginia pays more revenue to the government by nearly $2,000,000 than the whole of New England.

—Everything in Washington is taking the tint of a coming empire. All the employees of the Postoffice Department are reuntred to be uniformed, this includes women as well as men. The chief clerk of the Registered Letter office refused and was forced to resign. Everything tends to indicate a nation—a strong government—a consolidation—a centralization—an empire.

—The constitutional amendment recently adopted in Kansas prohibiting the manufacture or sale of intoxicating drinks is rigidly enforced against the manufacturers of liquors, and in the large cities the local dealers are abandoning the business. The Governor of the State predicts that by the middle of January there will not be a distillery, rectifying establishment or saloon in the State.

—The following is a statement of the population of certain Southern States, according to the census of 1880. It is still subject to the possible corrections: Alabama, 1,271,241; Arkansas, 802,564; Florida, 266 568; Georgia, 1,537,878; Louisiana, 940,263; North Carolina, 1,400,000; South Carolina, 995,906; Tennessee, 1,542,463; Virginia, 1,512,203; West Virginia, 618,193. Total 10,877,079.

—A San Francisco special says: "An Australian steamer, which has just arrived here, brings the particulars of the massacre of Captain Romer and four of the crew of the Sandfly, in the South Sea Islands. The natives of Rito surprised them while in bathing and killed them while in the water, mutilating the bodies and roasting and eating those captured alive."

—The Passion Play, as presented at Ober-Ammegau in 1880, was a paying piece. The forty performances brought in $520.000, an average of $13,000 for each performance. The every-day theatre manager would be glad to secure a play that would bring him one-thirteenth part of that. The proceeds have been divided into four parts: one-quarter being divided among such inhabitants of the village as are householders, one-quarter divided among the actors, and the fourth given to the public schools. The performance was attended by one hundred and seventy-five thousand persons, among them a king, a prince imperial, a grand duke, and many other distinguished people.

—It is a remarkable fact that the German Empire has the smallest debt, per capita, of any nation or kingdom in the world. France has a debt of $427.23 per head of her population. Her annual expenditures per head are $14.07. Great Britain and Ireland has a debt of $113.62 per head. Her annual expenditures per head are $12.35. The United States has a debt per head of $52.56, with an annual expenditure of $6.13. The German Empire now comes in to astonish you: Her debt per head is 70 cents, and her annual expenditure per capita is only $3.15.

When it is remembered that the German Empire keeps up a standing army of five or 600,000 men it is a matter of still greater surprise that her debt is so small and her annual tax rate so low.

—Following the example of other nations, the Italian government is about to equip and send out a polar exploring expedition, but to the Anartic instead of the Artic regions. The leader of this South Polar expedition is Lieutenant Bove, who accompanied Professor Nordenskjold in the Vega during the celebrated northeast passage around Asia. The expedition will attempt to extend the discoveries made by Sir James Clark Ross, of the British, and Capt. Wilkes, of our navy, and will also seek new guano islands and sperm whale resorts. They will use steam power, and hope to solve some of the mysteries of the supposed Antartic continent, which is a volcanic region. The Mozambique equatorial current flows strongly towards the South Pole, and may open a way through the ice very far south.

—The value of the main crops of the United States is as follows: Corn $525,000,000; beef $270,000,000; wheat $410,000,000; cotton $270,000,000; rye $15,000,000; oats $150,000,000; barley $25,000,000; buckwheat $9,000,000; hay $3,000,000; pork $250,000,000.

—In the city of New York there are 278 regularly organized Protestant evangelical churches, with an average membership of 300. The annual cost of running these churches is estimated at $5,000,000.

—Joseph B. Armfield, one of the oldest citizens of Guildford county, died on the 26th ult., in the 96 year of his age.

Administrator's Notice.

FORSYTH COUNTY:

Having qualified as administrator, with will annexed, on the estate of the late Levin R. Brietz on the 30th day of October, 1880, NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted to the estate of said Levin R. Brietz, to make immediate payment and settlement to me. And all persons having claims against said estate will present them to me, lawfully authenticated, on or before the 1st day of November, 1881, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

L. A. BRIETZ,
Adm'r with will annexed of Levin R. Brietz.
This 30th day of October, 1880.-44-tf.

Wide-Awake Farmers

Who now, like men in other callings, believe in improvement, in studying up their work, its needs and opportunities for advancement, will find a safe adviser in

The American Farmer,

Aptly and justly styled by its friends

"OLD RELIABLE,"

in whose pages experience and progress go hand in hand, and to which the ablest and most successful men and women of this section contribute their best thoughts in every department of Farm Life and Work.

A breast of the times, alive to the discoveries of *Science*, yet testing all by the touchstone of *practice*, new acquaintances will soon prove it a trusty companion for thinking farmers and planters, fruit-growers and gardeners, stock-raisers and dairymen, whilst its old friends will realize that, as during the lifetime of two generations, (since 1819,) it continues to be the sincere and unpurchaseable advocate and representative of the farmers' interests and rights.

Special devotion is paid to *Fertilizers* including those of commerce and of the farm; to *Live Stock* the *Dairy*, *Market Gardening*, *Fruit-Growing* the *Poultry Yard*, the *Grange*, &c.

Reports of Advanced Farmers' Clubs are a regular feature in each issue.

The Home Department is always attractive to the ladies of the country household. Flower and Ornamental Gardening, the care of Window Plants, receive regular attention from cultivators admitted to be at the head of their profession in the United States.

The American Farmer is compactly but clearly printed on fine white paper.

$1.50 a year, postage paid. To clubs of five or more only $1. Where ten names and $10 are forwarded an extra copy will be sent free.

To all new subscribers, whose names are received before December 31, three numbers for 1880 will be sent free.

SAML. SANDS & SONS, PUBLISHERS,
128 Baltimore St., Baltimore, Md.

The People's Press and American Farmer will be clubbed together and sent to any address for $3.00 for one year.

CONDENSED TIME.

North Carolina Railroad.

TRAINS GOING EAST.

Date, May 16, 1880.	No. 47 Daily.	No. 45. Daily.	No. 19. Daily ex. Sun.
Leave Charlotte	3 50 a m	4 10 p m	.....
" Salisbury	6 03 a m	5 55 p m	.....
" High Point	7 31 a m	7 08 p m	.....
Arrive Greensboro	8 10 a m	7 37 p m	.....
Leave Greensboro	8 20 a m	.....	5 00 p m
Arrive Hillsboro	10 23 a m	.....	10 22 p m.
" Durham	11 02 a m	.....	11 57 a m
" Raleigh	12 20 p m	.....	3 00 a m
Leave "	3 40 p m	6 00 a m	.....
Arrive Goldsboro	6 00 p m	10 00 a m	.....

No. 47.—Connects at Salisbury with W. N. C. R. R., for all points in Western North Carolina daily except Sundays. At Greensboro with R. & D. R. R. for all points North, East and West. At Goldsboro with W. & W. R. R. for Wilmington.

No. 45.—Connects at Greensboro with R. & D. R. R. for all points North, East and West.

TRAINS GOING WEST.

Date, May 16, 1880.	No. 48. Daily.	No. 42. Daily.	No. 20. Daily ex. Sun
Leave Goldsboro	10 10 a m	6 34 p m	.....
Arrive Raleigh	12 35 p m	10 48 p m	.....
Leave "	3 35 p m	.....	7 00 a m
Arrive Durham	4 44 p m	.....	9 19 a m
" Hillsboro	6 20 p m	.....	11 07 a m
" Greensboro	7 40 p m	.....	3 45 p m
Leave "	8 21 p m	6 31 a m	.....
Arrive High Point	8 55 p m	7 30 a m	.....
" Salisbury	10 16 p m	9 15 a m	.....
" Charlotte	12 27 a m	11 17 a m	.....

No 48.—Connects at Greensboro with Salem Branch, at Air-Line Junction with A. & C. A. L. Railroad for all points South and South-west.

No. 42.—Connectsat Air-Line Junc. with A. & C. A. L. Railroad for all poinus South and South-west; at Charlotte with C., C. & A. Railroad for all points South and South-East.

SALEM BRANCH.

Leave Greensboro daily except Sunday			8 50 p m
Arrive Kernersville	"	"	10 00 p m
Arrive Salem	"	"	10 50 p m
Leave Salem			5 00 p m
Arrive Kernersville	"	"	5 40 p m
Arrive Greensboro	"	"	7 00 p m

Connecting at Greensboro with Trains on R. & D. and N. C. Railroads.

Sleep'g Cars Without Change.

Run both ways with Trains Nos. 48 and 47, between New York and Atlanta via Richmond, Greensboro and Charlotte, and between Greensboro and Augusta; and on Trains Nos. 42 and 45 between Boston and Savannah.

☞ Through Tickets on sale at Greensboro, Raleigh, Goldsboro, Salisbury and Charlotte, and at all principal points South, South-west, West North and East. For Emigrant rates to points in Arkansas and Texas, address

J. R. MACMURDO,
Gen'l Pass. Agent, Richmond, Va

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PRACTICAL

Marble-Worker

AND DEALER IN

MONUMENTS

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TOMBSTONES.

WINSTON, N. C.

Write for Price List and Designs.

March 21—26-12-- 1 year.

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VEGETABLE

PAIN KILLER

A PURELY VEGETABLE REMEDY

For Internal and External Use,

Is a SURE CURE for all the Diseases for which it is recommended, and is ALWAYS PERFECTLY SAFE in the hands of even the most inexperienced persons.

It is a sure and quick remedy for COUGHS, SORE THROAT, CHILLS, and similar troubles; affords *instant relief in the most malignant forms* of DIPHTHERIA, and is the best known remedy for RHEUMATISM and NEURALGIA.

THE OLDEST, BEST, AND MOST WIDELY KNOWN FAMILY MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

It has been used with such wonderful success in *all parts of the world* for CRAMPS, CHOLERA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and all BOWEL COMPLAINTS, *that it is considered an unfailing cure for these diseases.*

HAS STOOD THE TEST OF 40 YEARS' CONSTANT USE IN ALL COUNTRIES AND CLIMATES.

It is RECOMMENDED by Physicians, Missionaries, Ministers, Managers of Plantations, Work-Shops, Factories, Nurses in Hospitals—in short, by Everybody everywhere who has ever given it a trial.

IT IS WITHOUT A RIVAL AS A LINIMENT.

It should always be used for Pain in the Back and Side, and *brings speedy and permanent relief* in all cases of Bruises, Cuts, Sprains, Severe Burns, Scalds, etc.

NO FAMILY CAN SAFELY BE WITHOUT IT. It will annually save many times its cost in doctors' bills, and its price brings it within the reach of all. It is sold at 25c, 50c, and $1.00 a bottle, and can be obtained from all druggists.

PERRY DAVIS & SON, Providence, R. I.
Proprietors.

1881 1881

GIFT BOOKS.

GREAT ATTRACTIONS

AT THE

Salem Bookstore.

Unrivalled Display

OF

NOVELTIES

SUITABLE FOR

PRESENTS.

25 STYLES

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AUTOGRAPH ALBUMS,

Among which are the new and beautiful

SHELL ALBUM,
GOLDEN FLORAL ALBUMS,
LANDSCAPE ALBUMS,
EMBOSSED PANSY ALBUMS,

with a lot of cheap and pretty

ILLUMINATED ALBUMS for children.

GO TO HEADQUARTERS FOR

50 DIFFERENT KINDS 50

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JUVENILE BOOKS,

From 5 cents up to $1.25 each.

Tiny Pet Library, Red Cap Series, Little Midget Library, Our Darling's Picture Gift Book, Santa Claus' Story Box, Library Picture Stories, Snowball Series, Pastime Library, Pussy Willow, and a host of cheap bright books.

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LESLIE'S CHATTERBOX,
ENGLISH CHATTERBOX.
ABOARD THE MARIS,
SUNDAY.
WRITE YOUR OWN STORIES,
ALL PICTURES.
BABYLAND.
WONDERFUL ROCKING HORSE.
ON THE TREE TOP.
SPARKLES FOR BRIGHT EYES.

and the celebrated

McLOUGHLIN

TOY BOOKS,

IN LARGE QUANTITIES.

AN ENTIRELY FRESH SUPPLY OF

THE STANDARD POETS,

in Plain and Fancy Binding.

Shakespeare,	Macaulay,
Byron,	Milton,
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Campbell,	Poetry of Flowers,
Cowper,	Pope,
Coleridge,	Dryden,
Hemans,	Goldsmith,
Owen Meridith,	Thompson,
Dante,	Favorite Poems,
&c. &c.,	&c., &c.,
Gilt sides and edges,	$1.25
" backs and plain edges,	1.00

BIBLES,

in twelve styles of bindings, some as low at 25 cents.

JAPANESE GOODS,

a beautiful line of FANCY WARE, in Crockery and Wood Work.

Chalcedonic Ware,

very pretty and fine in quality. Elegant presents.

Syrian and Oriental Ware,

entirely new in this market. The supply is limited.

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all styles and prices.

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in various styles. Some very cheap and pretty.

BASKETS,

Choice Light Reading,

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STANDARD BOOKS

in cheap form.

American Book Exchange

PUBLICATIONS,

cloth and paper bindings.

PAPETERIES—BOX PAPER.

Visiting Cards.

NEW YEAR CARDS,

very fine, and can be printed to order.

SILK FRINGE AND PLAIN

CHRISTMAS CARDS,

&c., &c., &c. &c.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.

Salem, N. C., Jan. 6, 1881.

NOTICE.

FORSYTH COUNTY:

Having qualified as administrator of the late Cornelius Williams, on the 26th day of October, 1880—NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment and settlement to me, or the claims will be put in the hands of an officer for collection. And all persons having claims against said estate will present them to me lawfully authenticated on or before the 30th day of October, 1881, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

N. S. COOK.
Public Adm'r of Forsyth County.
This 26th day of October, 1880.

A. N. ZEVELY,

ON F. STREET,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

(Late Assistant Postmaster-General.)

Attends to business before any of the Departments. Collections, etc.

GEO. W. HINSHAW. W. M. HINSHAW

Fall and Winter Goods, 1880.

Hinshaw Brothers,

(Big Star Sign, Shallow Ford Street,)

WINSTON, N. C.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Generai Merchandise, Guano,

Grass Seeds, Fertilizers and Country Produce.

ONE of our firm has just returned from New York, Boston and other Northern cities and we now offer the trade a much larger stock than we ever before had, consisting in part of

20 Cases of Prints,	40 Pieces Oil Cloth,		Cross Cut Hand & Wood Saws
5 " of Dress Goods,	50 Bags Coffee,		3,000 lbs. Sole Leather.
5 " of Bleached Domestic,	25 Barrels Sugar,		500 lbs. Upper Leather.
	25 Cheese,		Files, Locks, Hinges, Butts, Screws,
2 " of Flannel,	25 Buckets Candy,		Hames, Traces and Collars,
2 " of Linsey,	30 Boxes Soap,		2,000 lbs Pots, Skillets, Ovens and Lids.
5 Bales Blankets and Quilts.	50 Barrels Syrups,		20,000 lbs. Meat and Lard.
3 " Ticking.	20 Grosses Snuff,		1,000 Bags Salt,
2 " Drill ng,	Tinware of every description		500 Bushels Clover, Orchard and other Grass Seeds,
10 " Plaids,	Big stock Paints & Medicines		40 doz. Buckets and Tubs.
20 " Sheeting,	25 Cases Hats,		30 " Brooms,
15 Cases Jeans, Cassimeres & Cloth,	200 " Shoes and Boots,		30 Coils Rope,
	40 Pkgs Crockery and Glassware,		200 Oak Kegs,
20 doz. Mens' white Shirts and Drawers,	100 Kegs Cut Nails.		5 Barrels Coal Oil,
15 " Mens' and Ladies' Merino Shirts and Drawers.	20 " Horse & Mule Shoes,		2 " Linseed Oil,
	25 Boxes Horse Shoe Nails.		2,000 lbs Lewis' White Lead.
500 Shawls and Ladies' Cloaks	15 doz. Shovels, Spades and Forks,		250 Trunks, Valises & Satchels
Immense Stock of Notions of all kinds.	15 dozen Axes,		65 Grindstones & fixtures.
	2,000 doz. Coats' Spool Cotton		

School Books, Blank Books and Stationery.

1,000 Pairs Winchester, Va., SHOES and BOOTS. All warranted. None better. Complete assortment of FRIES' JEANS, GEORGIA JEANS and Holston Woolen Mills, ALL WOOL CASSIMERES. All sold at FACTORY PRICES. Our stock of ALPACAS and DRESS GOODS and TRIMMINGS is very large. We have recently added a

Clothing Department

TO OUR STOCK, AND NOW OFFER AN ENTIRE NEW LINE OF

Over Coats and 200 Suits for Men & Boys,

at bottom prices. We will sell our clothing as low as we can afford and have only one price for it. Our goods are bought right and will be

SOLD AT A SMALL PROFIT.

We defy competition in both stock and prices. Country merchants will find our

Wholesale Department Unequalled.

Our trade has increased more rapidly than that of any other house in Winston and we intend to keep it growing. We are thankful for past patronage and ask everybody to come and see us.

ALLISON & ADDISON'S

"STAR BRAND"

Complete Manures are the best for Wheat, Corn & Tobacco.

N. H. MEDEARIS, of Forsyth,
THOS. H. PEGRAM, Jr., of Winston,
J. W. MARTIN, of Davie,
W. H. BYNUM, of Stokes,
E. F. WALL, of Surry,
} Are with us as Salesmen, and invite their friends and acquaintances to call and see them.

Respectfully,

28,8180. HINSHAW BROTHERS.

JOHN GATLING, President, W. H. CROW, Vice-President
W. S. PRIMROSE, Secretary and Treasurer,
P. COWPER Adjuster and Supervisor.

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Agent for Salem, Winston and vicinity.

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NEW YORK OBSERVER

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The Largest and Best Family Paper in the World.

Send for sample Copy—Free

NEW YORK OBSERVER,

37 Park Row, New York.

JOB PRINTING of all descriptions executed with neatness and dispatch at the PRESS OFFICE.

PROVERBS.

"For sinking spells, fits, dizziness, palpitation and low spirits, rely on Hop Bitters."

"Dead of, procure and use Hop Bitters, and you will be strong, healthy and happy."

"Ladies, do you want to be strong, healthy and beautiful? Then use Hop Bitters.

"The greatest appetizer, stomach, blood and liver regulator—Hop Bitters."

"Clergymen, Lawyers, Editors, Bankers and Ladies need Hop Bitters daily."

"Hop Bitters has restored to sobriety and health, perfect wrecks from intemperance.

"Sour stomach, sick headache and dizziness, Hop Bitters cures with a few doses."

PROVERBS.

"$200 will be paid for a case that Hop Bitters will not cure or help."

"Hop Bitters builds up, strengthens and cures continually from the first dose."

"Kidney and Urinary complaints of all kinds permanently cured by Hop Bitters."

Hop Cough Cures the sweetest, safest and best. Ask children.

The Hop Pad for Stomach, Liver and Kidneys is superior to all others. Ask Druggists.

D. I. C. is an absolute and irresistible cure for drunkenness, use of opium, tobacco and narcotics.

All above sold by druggists. Hop Bitters Manufacturing Co. Rochester, N. Y.

Send for Circular.

The People's Press.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 6, 1881.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Special Notice.—Persons wishing to have printing well done, will please call at the Press office. We can print *as cheap* as the *cheapest*.

—Persons wishing to pay their newspaper subscriptions in wood, will please bring it along.

WEEK OF PRAYER.—The week of prayer for 1881, in accordance with the arrangements made by the Evangelical Alliance, is being duly observed in the Moravian church in this place. We give the programme for the remaining part of the week :

Wednesday, 5.—Prayer for the Church of Christ, its unity and purity, its ministry ; and for revivals of religion.

Thursday, 6.—Christian education ; Prayer for the Family, Sunday Schools, and all educational institutions ; for Young Men's Christian Associations, and for the Press.

Friday, 7.—Prayer for the prevalence of justice, humanity, and peace among all nations ; for the suppression of intemperance and Sabbath desecration.

Saturday, 8.—Prayer for Christian Missions and the conversion of the world to Christ.

Sleigh for sale. Enquire at the PRESS office.

—W. T. Pfohl is said to be going into the bill posting business.

—A number of young people have been indulging in sleigh rides.

—M. S. Charles lost a fine heifer last week, from an unknown disease.

—The Holland property, in Winston, was sold at public sale for $10,905.

—Thanks to H. A. Siddall for a mess of robbins, from the roost on Muddy Creek.

—The ice-packers are busy and most of the houses are full of fine ice, about four inches thick.

—There was considerable distress on account of the scarcity of wood during the hard spell of weather.

—Charles Clinard's horse fell while crossing Brushy Fork Creek on the ice, fortunately without any damage.

—Noah Hine and Frank Shoaf indulged in a squirrel hunt, resulting in bagging ten in the course of a few hours.

—One of the engines of the Salem Branch Railroad was thrown off the track near the depot by the accumulated snow.

—Thirty marriage licenses were issued by the Register of Deeds during the month of December. 181 issued last year.

—Miss Ada Lineback and Miss Sallie Vogler, teaching school abroad, spent the holiday vacation at their homes in this place.

—James Shutt, who left here recently for Missouri, has returned and concluded to remain in this State for the present at least.

—The Entertainment of New Friendship Sunday School is postponed to January 8, Saturday, on account of the bad weather.

—Judge D. H. Starbuck and lady celebrated their silver wedding on Saturday last. A number of relatives and friends enjoyed the good cheer.

—Birds are reported starving on account of the long continued snow. Birds are the farmer's friends, as they destroy numerous insects, and should be fed and protected now.

—The entertainment of Salem Home Sunday School was postponed on account of the bad weather. We hope it will be given before the season is over.

—Snow on the ground for the past 16 days, and is now from 18 inches to two feet deep. We have had three very respectable snows within the last two weeks.

—The intense cold of last week froze many of the beautiful Callas and other window plants. Even the pit was invaded by Jack frost and many valuable plants injured.

—Capt. L. A. Goslen and family, from Chattanooga, Tenn., spent the Christmas holidays in this, Mr. Goslen's native county. We were pleased to receive a call from him.

—The roof of the prize-room of Benj. Shepperd fell in on Sunday, occasioned by the mass of snow on it. The roof of the new addition to the Piedmont Warehouse was also broken drown.

—S. C. Lemly paid a short visit to his relatives and friends in this place, and returned to Washington City last week. Mr. Lemly sailed for London last Wednesday, and from thence on a cruise around the world.

—We have received a very neat New Year's Circular and Card from W. W. Wood, tendering the compliments of the season to his many friends and customers of the "Old Oaken Bucket" chewing tobacco.

—The Winston Baptist Sunday School had a very pleasant Christmas entertainment on Christmas eve. Frank Baldwin delivered an address, and the usual Santa Claus appearance was indulged in and many presents distributed.

—The custom of New Year's calls is again becoming more general in this place. It is an old German custom, and why it has fallen into decay we cannot conceive. We hope to see it generally revived.

—We learn there is a robbin roost on Reed Island, in Muddy Creek, Davidson County, some 8 or 10 miles from this place, where hundreds of these birds are "clubbed down" every night. Better let them alone, as they must be rather poor eating these snowy times.

SHOOTING IN GREENSBORO.—We learn from the *Patriot* that Foard, a lawyer of Greensboro, shot Mull last week, seriously but not fatally.

Capt. Q. S. Dashell was sentenced to twelve month's imprisonment in Greensboro jail for shooting C. P. Mendenhall.

—The robber of Phol & Stockton's money drawer to the amount of $180 has been detected, and all the money, with the exception of a few dollars, recovered. He was a boy twelve years old.

We learn that the grocery store of Nat. Snipes was robbed of its contents.

—Internal Revenue Collections, Fifth District for the week ending Saturday Dec. 25, 1880 :—

Monday	$4,295 36
Tuesday	3,109 89
Wednesday	1,788 23
Thursday	2,135 02
Friday	2,124 50
Total	$13,453 00

NEW YEAR'S EVE.—The usual services were held in the Moravian church on the last night of the old year. At 8 o'clock Rev. Dr. Rondthaler preached an able sermon ; and at half-past eleven the meeting to close the year was held in the usual manner. The congregations were not as large as usual on account of the weather.

The supper for the benefit of the Salem Literary Society, was given in the Boy's School-House, and was a success, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather.

—The Christmas tree and entertainment at the Colored Moravian Church was a pleasant affair. The tree was unusually large and the presents numerous and valuable, and of course gave satisfaction. We believe all were remembered, and joy, particularly among the children, beamed from every countenance. Short addresses were made by Dr. Rondthaler and the pastor, Rev. James Hall. The songs and recitations by the Sunday school scholars were all well given. It was a complete success. Rev. J. T. Zorn concluded the services with the benediction.

—Skating was indulged in to the fullest extent, during the holidays. The young ladies and girls were out in considerable force on the ice ponds and skimmed the glassy surface with considerable grace and skill. The "small boy" was there in full force, and their antics and pranks added much to the general amusement. Several of the more expert, among whom were C. E. Crist, of this office, Rev. James Hall, of Salem Boy's School, and others, skated up the creek and through the wide bottoms, portions of which were covered with ice, extending their excursion as far as the plantation of the late Sheriff Masten, a distance of nearly three miles, meeting but one obstruction, where the swift current caused a landing and a short "walk around." This splendid sport is seldom enjoyed to this extent here. In 1835, we believe, the creek was frozen over, and several times since for a short time, but never to such a thickness as to enable a three miles skate at one stretch.

—The Elm Street, as well as the East Salem Moravian Sunday School, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, had an enjoyable festival on Sunday, 26th ult. This is comparatively a new school, and reaches a class of children who had almost too far to go to attend the schools in town. It is a flourishing school and the good people everywhere should second the efforts of the worthy superintendent and teachers. Dr. Rondthaler, the pastor of Salem Moravian church, does all in his power to encourage the Sunday School work everywhere, and this year, notwithstanding the bad weather, his presence and pleasant remarks enhanced the enjoyment considerably.

West Salem Moravian Sunday School is another of those newly organized schools, which does a noble work among the children, gathering them together and holding their attention to good works. Surely the blessing will not be withheld from the superintendent and teachers.

Christmas--The Weather,

The Moravian church was beautifully decorated for the festive season. On each side of the pulpit were placed a large panel of a dark tint, with borders of heavy evergreen containing appropriate inscriptions and bright colors. The gas brackets were all entwined with laurel. In the rear of pulpit, the monogram, A. O. (Alpha and Omega) appeared in the centre of a beautiful evergreen circle, while around it were sprays of cedar. The whole was finished with a beautiful star suspended immediately in front of the desk. The decorations, though not as extensive and elaborate as on former occasions, were nevertheless very elegant and tasty, giving a truly festive appearance, especially on Christmas eve, when the services are always interesting.

The decorations in the Academy were very pretty and gave a great deal of pleasure to the young ladies, many of whom spent their first Christmas here.

On Christmas day snow fell all day, making out-door enjoyments simply impossible. The good cheer was mostly confined to the fireside, and was all the more enjoyable. Snow during the Christmas holidays, used to be quite common, indeed it was looked for with almost certainty ; but of late years it has been a rare sight, and we have no recollection of our seeing a heavier fall of snow. The extreme cold accompanying, or rather following it, has no equal, within our recollection. The thermometer ranged from 5 above to 21 below zero. The latter thermometer was purposely placed in a very exposed position at the lowest point in Salem, J. G. Sides' dwelling, registering 21 below zero. At T. F. Crist's it stood at 15 below zero on the morning of the 30th ult. At Salem Hotel 12 below zero. At Edward Peterson's 20 below. At other points it ranged 2, 4, 6 and 8 below. This is undoubtedly the coldest season we have experienced, since 1835, and some even contend that it is colder than it was then. Of course we have had cold snaps when our creek was frozen over, as late as '76, but for continued cold and extremely bad weather, the Christmas and New Year of 1880 will be remembered by all of us, and quoted with cold days of yore.

—BRICKS WITHOUT STRAW, at the Salem Book Store.

COMMISSIONER'S COURT.—Nothing of much interest in proceedings Monday.

LIST OF JURORS.

The following is the list of Jurors for February term of Inferior Court :

J. R. T. Caffey, R. F. Linville, V. W. Perry, Wm. Reed, G. W. Bodenhamer, Jno. R. Shorter, Jeremiah Hester, Samuel Burke, H. G. Voss, Wm. Chnard, T. P. Dalton, W. N. Vest, Bynum Kiser, N. H. Medaris, J. C. Grubbs, J. G. Sides, E. A. Rominger, J. N. Standiford, Jas. E. Jarvis, Joseph Crews, Levi Hendricks, Jno. J. Shore, Edmond Crews, R. D. Gorrell, J. M. Guire, Jno. Brandon, T. F. Bodenhammer, F. E. Shemell, Luther Reynolds, Wm. Kapp.

—A list of letters remaining in the Postoffice at Salem, N. C., January 1st, 1881 :

Miss Adah Atkins, M. C. Brown, W. L. Charles, J. M. Clodfelter, David Clinard, Jno. M. Evans, Miss Matilda Foltz, Abram Gohnson, David Hamilton, Abraham Haga, A. H. Holland, Andrew Hine, Miss Cornelia Jernigan, Parc McRoy, George Mock, John A. M. Rothrock, Rev. Chas. Revell, Daniel Smith, Iverson Smith, Elizabeth Scales, Polly Troctel, Mrs. Amanda Vincent, F. Vest, A. H. Welch, O. H. Woodburn, Mrs. Martha Wasner.

H. W. SHORE, P. M.

YADKIN COUNTY.—C. E. Shore killed 15 hogs, weighing 4,478 lbs., averaging 298⅓ lbs.

Thos. Davis' largest weighed 370 lbs.; and H. P. Martin's 352 lbs.

Levi Sears, of East Bend township, caught 125 opossums during the past season.

I think this beats any of your Forsyth or Davidson County men. R. C. P.

—We publish with pleasure, the following from Clemmonsville, Davidson County, recording the weight of a fine lot of hogs :

John Mikle,	2 hogs,	281—280—	561
A. W. Kiger,	2 "	356—287—	643
T. D. Cooper,	2 "	295—281—	576
Augustine Hanes	2 "	283—383—	666
H. W. Fries,	2 "	324—322—	646
" "	2 "	415—432—	847
Strupe & Son,	2 "	389—378—	767
" "	2 "	360—310—	670
Levi Miller,	2 "	395—392—	787
Wesley Boner,	2 "	524—429—	953
A. C. Wharton,	1 hog.	418—	418
Jonas Wharton,	1 "	325—	325
W. B. Hampton,	2 hogs,	358½-358½—	717
" "	2 "	358½-358½—	717
	26 hogs,		9,293

C. E. STRUPE,

Jan. 4, 1881.

Hurrah for Davidson

—Call for free sample of Fine TEA at MONTAGUE & GRAY'S DRUG STORE, FINE VIOLIN STRINGS, TRUSSES AND CHEWING TOBACCO.

—In Berlin the average number of horses killed for food last year was 450 per month, while in 1879 it was 350. All the horses eaten are killed in a central slaughter-house, and each horse, before it is killed, is carefully examined by two veterinary surgeons. At the present time the butcher pays about 42 marks, or $10.50, for apiece of horseflesh weighing from 250 to 300 pounds, but he retails it at 40 pfenning (or about 10 cents) a pound for the filet, 25 pfenning per pound for other pieces, and 20 pfenning for parts only fit to be made into sausage ; and as horseflesh is naturally very dry, a good deal of it can only be utilized by being mixed with lard and converted into sausages, which are, it is suspected, largely consumed by persons who are little aware of what they are eating. In one or two other German towns the consumption of horseflesh is, in proportion to ther population, even larger than in Berlin.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS.—I anticipate that New Year's callers will have heavy sleighing this year from Montreal to Washington, and that a cold snap during the first part of this month will preserve it for that period. I expect blockakes of snow in the United States about the 7th and 8th of January, and rainy days during the month will be exceedingly few. The second quarter will open with heavy falls and terminate in a cold snap. The middle of the month will bring heavy snow falls which will terminate in milder weather toward the end of the third quarter. The thaw which will be interrupted by a brief cold spell, will extend from about the 18th of the month into February. The record of this month will show it to have been a severe one, and the general condition of the weather will remind us of some of what are called real old fashioned winters.—*Vennor's Almanac.*

A PRESENT FOR GEN. GRANT.—The Philadelphia *Recopl* states the sub cr ptions to the fund of $10,000 to be raised by Philadelphians for Gen. Grant are all in, and the transmission of the check awaits the word from the ex-President that he is ready to receive it. The *Record* further says this is entirely a private affair, and has nothing to do with raising the fund started by the New York *Times*. It also says that one gentleman, a Philadelphian of large means, who is a warm friend of the General, sent his name at once for $25,000, with a letter stating that if it was necessary he would give his own check for $100,000, or that he would be willing to pay a life annuity to the ex-president of $25,000 a year.

A COMET DISCOVERED.—WASHINGTON, Dec. 28, 1880.—The Smithsonian Institution has received from the Astronomer Royal of England the announcement of the discovery by Cooper on December 21, at nine o'clock p. m., Greenwich mean time, of a bright comet in 1 hour 5 minutes right ascension and 6 degrees north declination, which, at 7 o'clock, December 25, was in 1 hour 29 minutes right ascension and 2 degrees north declination.

—The celebration of the centennial of the battle of Cowpens, with the unveiling of the monument to Daniel Morgan, at Spartanburg, S. C., is postponed from January 17 to a later day, not yet determined on. The principal object of the postponement is to give opportunity for the co-operation of New Hampshire, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware, whose Legislatures meet next month.

A BUSY MAN.—Schyler Haynes, of Rock City Falls, N. Y., is one of the most industrious citizens, for he teaches school five days in the week, attends to the chores of his large farm with numerous cattle, supplies the hamlet with milk each morning before school hours, teaches singing school three nights in each week in different localities, and Saturday goes with his team to the mountain and draws wood to the paper mill.

—In 1870, the quantity of fermented liquors returned for taxation to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue was 203,794,000 gallons. During the last fiscal year the quantity on which taxation was paid amounted to 414,000,000. Estimating the population of the country at 50,000,000, that would allow 8¼ gallons per capita to every man, woman and child.

MARRIED.

In the Moravian church, in this place, December 28th, by Dr. Rondthaler, Mr. JAMES F. BROWER, of Davidson County, to Miss TENNIE M. KEEHLN, of Salem.

On the 21st ult., in Hickory, Mr. CHAS. J. OGBURN, of Winston, and Miss ANNIE E. LINDSAY.

In Winston, on the 30th ult., in St. Paul's Episcopal church, by the Rev. W. S. Bynum, Miss ANNA, eldest daughter of J. A. Bitting, to Mr. W. A. WHITAKER.

On the 23d of December last, in Fork Church, by Elder Wm. Turner, Mr. B. H. PHILLIPS and Miss SALLIE E. ROMINGER, both of Davidson County.

On the 2nd inst., at the residence of the bride's father, in Davidson County, by Elder Wm. Turner, Mr. F. D. L. MESSER and Miss AMANDA L. JOHNSON, daughter of Robert Johnson.

DIED.

In Davidson County, near Mt. Vernon, JOHN STUART, aged about 60 years.

SALEM MARKETS.

Wheat, (white) per bush	$1 10 to	$1 25
Wheat, (red) " "	1 00 to	1 10
Corn, per bushel	50 to	55
Oats, " "	40 to	40
Rye, " "	80 to	0 90
Barley, per bush	75 to	25
Flour, per hundred	2 50 to	3 00
Peas, (col'd,) per bushel	00 to	00
Peas, (white,) " "	00 to	00
Beans, (col'd,) " "	00 to	00
Beans, (white,)" "	00 to	00
Onion Setts, per bushel	00 to	00
Pork	7 to	8
Country Meat, (hog round,)	9 to	00
" Hams	10 to	12
Green Apples per bushel	50 to	75
Eggs, per dozen	12 to	12
Butter, per pound	20 to	25
Tallow, " "	6 to	0
Beeswax," "	20 to	00
Flax Seed, per bushel	75 to	0 00
Potatoes, Irish, per bush	50 to	00
Potatoes, sweet, " "	35 to	00
Cabbage, per pound	1½ to	2
Chickens, per dozen	1 50 to	2 00
Hay, per hundred	50 to	60
Fodder, per hundred bdls	00 to	00
Shucks, per hundred lbs	00 to	00
Blackberries	0 to	00
Whortleberries	0 to	00
Dried Cherries	0 to	00
Dried Apples	0 to	00

Winston Tobacco Market.

New Red Lugs,	2 50 to 3 50
New Bright and Common,	3 50 to 4 00
New Bright, Good,	5 00 to 7 00
" " Fine,	8 00 to 10 00
New Fillers Common	4 00 to 5 00
" " Good,	6 00 to 8 00
New Wrappers, mediums	12 00 to 20 00
" " Good,	20 00 to 30 00
Fancy Wrappers,	40 00 to 50 00

Pay Your Taxes!

THIRD CALL.

Branson Beeson's, Wednesday, Jan.		12.
Ed. Linville's, Thursday,	"	13.
Buck Marshall's, Friday,	"	14.
Winston, Saturday,	"	15.
Hnislip's, Monday,	"	17.
William Fulp's, Tuesday,	"	18.
Roberson's Mill, Wednesday,	"	19.
Kernersville, Thursday,	"	20.
Matthew's Mill, Friday,	"	21.
Winston, Saturday,	"	22.
Union Cross, Monday,	"	24.
Nissen's Shop, Tuesday,	"	25
Henry Shoaf's, Wednesday,	"	26.
Adam Nifong's, Thursday,	"	27.
Lewisville, Friday,	"	28.
Winston, Saturday,	"	29.
Brookstown, Monday,	"	31.
Elijah Reed's, Tuesday,	February,	1.
Bethania, Wednesday,	"	2.
Lewis Bitting's, Thursday,	"	3.
Styres' Mill, Friday,	"	4.
Winston, Saturday,	"	5.
Tim Booze's, Wednesday,	"	8
Salem Town Hall, Thursday,	"	10.

The Taxes assessed are 55½ cents on every $100 valuation of property and $1 72 on the poll. The Railroad Tax Collector will attend at the same times and places.

TAKE NOTICE.

All back Taxes of 1879 not paid at this round will be charged cost and collected according to law. AUG. FOGLE, Sheriff.

Dec. 23—tf

Appropriate Holiday Gifts for Musical People.

First and best of all, an elegant **Piano** or **Parlor Organ**, that will afford exquisite pleasure for a whole lifetime. Next, a wonderful Musical Cabinet, Calinetto, or Orguinette, that a child can play. Also Children's Piano's Metallophones, Music Boxes, Musical Albums, Musical Folios, Music Rolls, Violins, Guitars, Accordeons, Flu e, Fifes, Flageolets, Harmonicas, and last but not least, a year's subscription to the SOUTHERN MUSICAL JOURNAL. *Prices especially reduced for Holiday trade.* Send for Catalogues. **LUDDEN & BATES' Southern Music House, Savannah. Ga.**

GLORIOUS NEWS!

For Piano Buyers.

Large Reduction in prices of the favorite **"SOUTHERN GEM,"** the most popular Piano in America. Over 50,000 now in use. Sold by us for ten years past with splendid satisfaction. 7 Oct., *large size, Rosewood Case, beautiful tone, only* $179. 7⅓ Oct., *largest size, great volume of tone, only* $200,. 7⅓ Oct., *Square Grand, 3 strings, Magnificent Case (finest made), only* $250. Stool and cover with each. At these prices the *best* and *cheapest* Pianos ever sold by any dealers North or South; 15 days test trial ; 6 years guarantee. *Easy installments with small increase on cash rates.* Buy a Southern Gem, and you are absolutely certain of getting a bargain and a reliable Piano. Address for Fall 1880 Prist List and Catalogues, **LUDDEN & BATES' Southern Music House, Savannah, Ga.**

Godey's Lady's Book.

SIXTY-FIRST YEAR.

Another New Department.

COMPLETE NOVEL IN EVERY NUMBER.

WILL RETAIN ALL THE OLD DEPARTMENTS.

Only $2 a Year.

Claims to be the cheapest and best monthly Magazine in the country.

CLUB RATES.

One copy, one year,	$2 00
Two copies, one year,	3 70
Three copies, one year,	5 25
Four copies, one year,	6 60
Five copies, one year, and an extra copy to the person getting up the club, making six copies,	9 50
Eight copies, one year, and an extra copy to the person getting up the club, making nine copies,	14 00
Ten copies, one year, and an extra copy to the person getting up the club, making eleven copies,	17 00
Twen y copies, one year, and an extra copy to the person getting up the club, making twenty-one copies,	31 50

Money for Clubs must be sent all at one time ; but additions may be made to the club, at the same rate as paid in the first remittance, at any time in the year.

FOR SALE Double Buggy and Harness. Enquire at the SALEM BOOK STORE.

Cures by ABSORPTION (Nature's way)

All LUNG DISEASES, THROAT DISEASES, BREATHING TROUBLES,

It **DRIVES INTO** the system curative agents and healing medicines.

It **DRAWS FROM** the deceased parts the poisons that cause death.

Thous ands Testify to its Virtues.

YOU CAN BE RELIEVED & CURED,

Don't despair until you have tried this Sensible, Easily Applied and **RADICALLY EFFECTUAL** Remedy.

Sold by Druggists, or sent by mail on receipt of **Price. $2,** by

send for Testimonials and our "THREE MILLIONS A YEAR" sent free

The "Only" Lung Pad Co. Williams Block, DETROIT, Mich.

The Cherokee Physician,

OR

INDIAN GUIDE TO HEALTH,

AS GIVEN BY

Richard Foreman, a Cherokee Doctor;

Comprising a brief view of Anatomy, with General Rules for Preserving Health without the use of Medicines.

The Diseases of the United States, with their Symptoms, Causes and Means of Prevention, are treated on in a satisfactory manner.

The above contains a description of a variety of Herbs and Roots, many of which are not explained in any other book, and their medical virtues have hitherto been unknown to the whites ; to which is added a short dispensatory.

The above valuable Medical Work will be published this Fall, and will be sold for *two dollars* per copy, postpaid. As only a limited number of copies will be printed, those wishing the work will please send in their names, and the work will be forwarded promptly as soon as published.

The book will contain about 300 pages, and will be bound in a substantial style.

Address,

S. L. NICHOLS, Publisher,

Raleigh, N. C.

15 Stop Organs, Sub Bass and Coupler only $65—best in the United States.

Open your eyes wide before you send North for instruments. Spread eagle advertisements do not always tell the exact truth. **Better** instruments at *same or less prices* can be had nearer home. See these offers : **Organs**—15 *Stops*, 4 *Sets Reeds, Sub Bass and Coupler, Beautiful Case, Only* $65 ; 9 *Stops*, 4 *Sets Reeds, only* $59 ; 7 *Stops*, 3 *Sets Reeds*, $55. Stool and Book included. **Pianos**—7 *Oct., large size, Rich Rosewood Case, only* $179 ; 7⅓ *Oct., largest size, only* $200; 7⅓ *Oct., Square Grand, extra large, Magnificent Case, only* $250. Stool and cover included. All from old and reliable makers, and fully guaranteed ; 15 days test trial. We pay freight if not satisfactory. Positively the best bargains in the U. S. *No mistake about this.* We mean business and competition with the world. Send for Fall Prices 1880. It will pay you. Address, **Ludden & Bates' Southern Music House. Savannah, Ga.**—48-4t.

A Cough, Cold or Sore Throat should be stopped. Neglect frequently results in an **Incurable Lung Disease or Consumption. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES are certain to give relief in Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Catarrh, Consumption and Throat Diseases.** For thirty years the Troches have been recommended by physicians and always give perfect satisfaction. They are not new or untried, but having been tested by wide and constant use for nearly an entire generation, they have attained well-merited rank among the few staple remedies of the age. **Public speakers** and **singers** use them to clear and strengthen the **Voice.** Sold at twenty-five cents a box everywhere.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!!

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth ? If so, go at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately—depend upon it ; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Sold everywhere. 25 cents a bottle

THE BEST PAPER! TRY IT!!

BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED.

36th YEAR.

The Scientific American.

THE SCIENTIFIC AERICAN is a large First-Class Weekly Newspaper of Sixteen Pages printed in the most beautiful style, *profusely illustrated with splendid engravings*, representing the newest Inventions and the most recent Advances in the Arts and Sciences ; including New and Interesting Facts in Agriculture, Horticulture, the Home, Health, Medical Progress, Social Science, Natural History, Geology, Astromy. The most valuable practical papers, by eminent writers in all departments of Science will be found in the Scientific American.

Terms, $3.20 per year, $1.60 half year, which includes postage. Discount to Agents. Single copies, ten cents. Sold by all News dealers. Remit by postal order to MUNN & CO., Publishers, 37 Park Row, New York.

PATENTS In connection with the **Scientific American,** Messrs. MUNN & Co. are Solicitors of American and Foreign Patents, have had 35 years experience, and now have the largest establishment in the world. Patents are obtained on the best terms. A special notice is made in the **Scientific American** of all Inventions patented through this Agency, with the name and residence of the Patentee. By the immense circulation thus given, public attention is directed to the merits of the new patent, and sales or introduction often easily effected.

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MUNN & CO.,

37 Park Row, New York.

Branch Office, corner F & 7th Streets, Washington, D. C.

North Carolina Farmer. Persons wishing to commence the new year by subscribing for the *N. C. Farmer*, published in Raleigh, one of the best papers of the kind published in the South, will please leave their names, accompanied by one dollar, at the PRESS office, and they will receive the *Farmer* for one year.—tf.

—Don't forget, the Salem Bookstore is he best place to get *goodbooks* cheap.

CURE YOUR BACK ACHE

And all diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder and Urinary Organs by wearing the

Improved Excelsior Kidney Pad.

It is a MARVEL of HEALING and RELIEF.

Simple, Sensible, Direct, Painless, Powerful.

It **CURES** where all else fails. A **REVELATION** and **REVOLUTION** in Medicine. Absorption or direct application, as opposed to unsatisfactory internal medicines. Send for our treatise on Kidney troubles, sent free. Sold by druggists, or sent by mail, on receipt of price, $2.

ADDRESS

This is the Original and genuine Kidney Pad. Ask for it and take no other.

The "Only" Lung Pad Co. Williams Block, DETROIT, Mich.

The People's Press FOR 1880.

TERMS:

ONE YEAR,	$1 50
SIX MONTHS,	75
THREE MONTHS,	50
TEN COPIES FOR	12 50

THE PRESS

IS PUBLISHED

Every Thursday Morning,

and has a circulation in the counties of Forsyth, Davidson, Davie, Yadkin, Surry, Stokes and Guilford, as well as a fair circulation in other parts of the State, and in the West, and Northwestern and Southwestern States among emigrated North Carolinians.

The publishers will endeavor, more than ever before, to make the PRESS

A First-class Newspaper.

The Miscellaneous Department

will receive careful attention, giving choice fireside reading and much general information.

The Local Department

will be as complete and reliable as possible.

The State and General News

will have a large share of attention.

The Farmer

will find our Agricultural Department as practical and useful as we can make it. We request all our friends to send us statements of the result of experiments with their crops and we will publish them for the benefit of our readers.

The Markets

will be given carefully corrected every week.

We earnestly request the co-operation of every *subscriber, friend* or *reader* of the paper in extending its circulation.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.

Salem, N. C., April, 1880.

A. C. VOGLER,

Manufacturer of and Dealer in

ALL KINDS OF

FURNITURE,

COFFINS,

CASKETS, &c.,

MAIN STREET.

SALEM, N. C.

I have a new HEARSE and am prepared to attend burials at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms. Undertaking in all its branches. A. C. V.

May 6, 1880.—18

Executor's Notice.

Having qualified as Executors of Solomon Mickey, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to the estate of said deceased to make immediate payment or the claims will be put in the hands of an officer for collection. And all persons having claims against said estate will present them to me, lawfully authenticated, on or before the 25th day of October 1881, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery

J. E. MICKEY, } Executors.
F. W. MICKEY }

Salem, N. C., Oct. 20, 1880.-2-4

PAY YOUR CORPORATON TAXES.

TAX PAYERS will please call on me and pay their Corporation Taxes. It is hoped that the taxes will be paid promptly in order that the interest as well as principal of indebtedness may be paid.

The taxes for this year are levied as follows : On the Poll, $1 20 ; Road Tax, $3.00 ; and 40 cents on $100 value of all property, solvents, &c

L. N. CLINARD, Sec. and Treas.

Salem, N. C., Sept. 22d, 1880.

Wood Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that persons desiring to purchase dead trees on the lands of Salem Congregation, will hereafter apply at the Office of the Treasurer.

JAS. T. LINEBACK,
Tr. Salem Congregation.

1880. 1880.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED at Mrs. DOUTHIT'S, a large assortment of all kinds of

MILLINERY GOODS, NOTIONS,

WHITE GOODS, &c., &c.,

for the Fall and Winter of 1880, which will be sold cheap for cash.

All are invited to call.

MRS. T. B. DOUTHIT.

Salem, N. C., Sept. 16, 1880.

JUST PUBLISHED.

BLUM'S

FARMER'S AND PLANTER'S

ALMANAC

FOR 1881,

Containing the usual astronomical calculations, Agricultural readings, Tales, Humorous Sketches, lots of Anecdotes, Courts of N. Carolina, South-western Virginia, South Carolina, Census of North Carolina and abstract of the United States Census as far as received, with estimated totals.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.

Salem, N. C., Oct 7, 1880.

"No lady should be without it."—*Shippensburg, (Pa.) Chronicle.*

CHEAPEST AND BEST

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE.

Full-Size Paper Patterns.

A SUPPLEMENT will be given in every number for 1881, containing a full-size pattern for a lady's, or child's dress. Every Subscriber will receive, during the year, 12 of these patterns, worth more, alone, than the subscription price.

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE is the *best and cheapest* of the lady's books. It gives more for the money, and combines greater merit, than any other. In short it has the

Best Steel Engravings,
Best Colored Fashions,
Best Dress Patterns,
Best Original Stories,
Best Work-Table Patterns,
Best Music, etc., etc.

Its immense circulation and long established reputation enables its proprietor to distance all competition. In 1880, a New Feature was introduced, which will be improved on in 1881, being a series of

Splendidly Illustrated Articles.

The stories, novelets, &c. in "Peterson" are admitted to be the best published. *All the most popular female writers* contribute to it. In 1881, about 100 original stories will be given, and in addition SIX COPYRIGHT NOVELETS, by Ann S. Stephens, Frank Lee Benedict, Jane G. Austin, Mary V. Spencer, Sidney Trevor, and that inimitable humorist, the author of "Josiah Allen's Wife." The

COLORED STEEL FASHION PLATES

in "Peterson" are ahead of all others. The plates are engraved on steele, TWICE THE USUAL SIZE, and are unequalled for beauty. They will be superbly colored. Also, Household and other receipts ; articles on Art Embroidery, Flower Culture ; in short everything interesting to ladies.

TERMS (Always in Advance) $2 A YEAR.

UNPARALLELED OFFERS TO CLUBS.

2 Copies for $3.50 ; 3 Copies for $4.50, with a *costly steel engraving*, "GRANDFATHER TELLS OF YORKTOWN," 24 x 20, or an Illustrated Album, quarto, gilt, for getting up a Club.

4 Copies for $6.50 ; 6 Copies for $9.00, with an extra copy of the Magazine for 1881, as a premium, to the person getting up the Club.

5 Copies for $8.00 ; 7 Copies for $10.50, with both an extra copy of the Magazine for 1881, and the picture, or Album, to the person getting up the Club.

FOR LARGER CLUBS STILL GREATER INDUCEMENTS.

Address,

CHAS. J. PETERSON,

306 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Specimens sent gratis, if written for, to get up clubs with.

SUPERLATIVE

BAKING POWDER.

THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Absolutely Pure.

THE SUPERLATIVE BAKING POWDER is the standard article of the *United States* for strength and purity. The best article for general baking purposes.

It is the Cook's Favorite.

Warranted perfectly pure and superior to any thing of the kind now in the market, for healthfulness and strength, producing at all times the

Most Delicious Cookery.

For sale by Grocers or sent direct by mail on receipt of sixty (60) cents for one pound cans. Sold in Cans only.

Full Strength Guaranteed.

Address

SUPERLATIVE

Baking Powder Company,

143 Chambers St., New York.

Show this to your Grocer.

April 1, 1880.

GOLD Great chance to make money. We need a person in every town to take subscriptions for the largest, cheapest and best illustrated family publication in the world. Any one can become a successful agent. Six elegant works of art given free to subscribers. The price is so low that almost everybody subscribes. One agent reports taking 120 subscribers in a day. A lady agent reports making over $300 clear profit in ten days. All who engage make money fast. You can devote all your time to the business, or only your spare time. You need not be away from home overnight. You can do it as well as others. Full directions and terms free. Elegant and expensive outfit free. If you want profitable work send us your address at once. It costs nothing to try the business. No one who engages in the business fails to make great pay. Address GEORGE STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

The Purest and Best Medicine ever made.

A combination of Hops, Buchu, Mandrake and Dandelion, with all the best and most curative properties of all other Bitters makes them the great Blood Purifier, Liver Regulator, and Life and Health Restoring Agent on earth.

No disease or ill health can possibly long exist where Hop Bitters are used, so varied and perfect are their operations.

They give new Life and vigor to the aged and infirm.

To all whose employments cause irregularity of the bowels or urinary organs, or who require an appetizer, Tonic and mild stimulant, Hop Bitters are invaluable without intoxicating.

No matter what your feelings or symptoms are, what the disease or ailment is, use Hop Bitters. Don't wait until you are sick, but if you only feel bad or miserable, use the Bitters at once. It may save your life. What saved hundreds.

$500 will be paid for a case they will not cure or help. Do not suffer nor let your friends suffer, but use and urge them to use Hop Bitters.

Remember,

AGRICULTURAL.

FARM NOTES.

Arkansas stands sixth in the list of fruit-growing States.

Wyoming Territory has 467,884 cattle and 332,568 sheep on her plains.

The demand for young mule colts was never so great as at the present.

The estimated crop of flaxseed raised in this country this year is 3,000,000 bushels.

The prospect in France is more favorable for a better quality and quantity of root in the beet crop.

Seventy different species of vegetables, with over 400 varieties, are grown in the United States.

A simple way to cleanse old pork barrels is to fill with fresh earth and let it stand two or three days, then repeat fumigate with sulphur.

Pigs that have been raised on milk, grass, clover, tubers and roots till they weigh 150 or 200 pounds are generally healthy. They are then in good condition to fatten.

An English stock company has secured about 100,000 acres of land in the Province of Quebec, where it is proposed to colonize a large number of English and Scotch farmers.

The beet sugar company of Portland, Me., is working day and night with a force of 125 men, working up 150 tons of beets daily, and expecting to use 10,000 tons this season.

The barley crop of Canada is estimated at from 9,000,000 to 10,000,000 bushels, which, after allowing about 2,000,000 bushels for home requirements will leave a surplus of 7,000,000 to 8,000,000 bushels.

As a slight evidence of what Texas is doing in the way of raising fruit trees it is stated that a nurseryman in Washington county has twenty-seven men traveling, and holds orders for 70,000 peach trees.

Hartford county, Conn., and Lancaster county, Pa., produce more tobacco than any other two seed-leaf tobacco-growing counties in the country. The former produces the finest light colored leaf and the latter the darkest seed leaf grown.

It is reported that sorghum cane raisers about Oconomowoc, Wis., get this year one gallon of syrup from each square rod of ground. This gallon costs 25 cents and sells for 50. At that price the profit is about one-third more than from a good wheat crop.

An international exhibition of sheep, rams and muttons is to be held at Newbrandenburg, Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Germany, on the 24th and 25th of May, 1881, under the protection of the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, who expresses the desire that the sheep raisers of America may be induced to to take part in the exhibition.

BONANZA FARMING IN DAKOTA TERRITORY.—The Fargo *Argus* supplies some interesting particulars of the result of this year's operations on the now celebrated Grandin farm in Dakota; "During the season of 1880 the management cultivated 5,921 acres of wheat, the total yield of which amounted to 137,237 bushels, or an average of 23 bushels and 10 pounds to the acre. In addition to this there were 304 acres of oats, which produced 18,925 bushels and 141 acres of barley, the crop of which was 3,520 bushels. The Grandins will break new land for the next crop to the extent of 2,080 acres, giving a total area for seeding next spring of 8,001 acres. This splendid estate consists of the River wheat farm, of 40,000 acres, on the Red River of the North, and the stock farm at Mayville covering 29,000 acres. Total, 69,000 acres. As a slight commentary upon the question, 'Does bonanza farming pay?' It may be mentioned that 37,000 bushels of wheat will pay all the expenses of the institution for the year; the other productions—oats and barley—will feed the stock, and the proceeds of 100,000 bushels of North Dakota No. 1 hard wheat will represent the net profit of the Grandin crop for 1880.

INTERNATIONAL POTATO SOCIETY.—The exhibition of this society was held a few weeks since at the Crystal Palace, London, and was so extensive that 2,500 dishes of nine tubers each were shown by 100 exhibitors. Many prizes were awarded, and those for new varieties the first was given for a long Round Kidney crossed by the Early Rose; the second to a seedling of the Early Rose crossed with Penn's Early Market, and the third to a round, white variety, not crossed. A writer in the *Garden* says that, although some collections embraced hundreds of sorts, yet only thirty included about all that are commonly cultivated. Of recognized sorts America furnished about fifty, and one exhibitor, who had a very fine lot of twenty-four sorts, included among them no less than seventeen that are American. English cultivators find a great advantage in employing the American vorieties to cross with their own.

LARGE YIELDS OF CORN.—A series of prizes having been offered by a Mr. Bond for crops of corn raised on one-eighth of an acre, in Harvard county, Maryland, there were five contestants. The first prize went to a crop which yielded at the rate of 186 bushels (37.2 "barrels") per acre, the second to a crop of 183.2 bushels, the third to 181.5, and the other two made crops of 175 and 174.15 bushels per acre. On the first prize crop barnyard and commercial manures and ashes were used at the estimated value of $160 per acre; the second best plat had $60 worth per acre. The next in order made no estimate of value of manure. The next used manure at the rate of $64 per acre, and the fifth at the rate of $40. Not over two stalks were allowed to grow in the hills, which were in rows three feet apart. The average on the five plats was at the rate of 180 bushels per acre. From 5 to 12 days work was put on each plat, or 40 to 96 days per acre.

National Humor.

To crush the Kurds is quite the cheese in Persia.

When the pain is out of a man he is all right; when the pane is out of a window it is all wrong.

Talmage is bounded on the north by his ears, on the south by his feet, on the east and west by his elbows.—*Boston Star*. H'm. Where does his mouth come in?

—"He'll come to-night; the wind's at rest,
The moon is full and fair;
I'll wear the dress that pleased him best—
A ribbon in my hair."

Great Scott! but that's an airy costume for cold weather.

"What do you eat those horrid mushrooms for, Matilda?" asked the dainty Augustus. "I don't see how you can bear them. They're nothing but a nasty fungus anyway." "That's just it," replied the fair Matilda, balancing a bit of the libelled food on the end of her fork, "I eat them for fun-Gus."—*New York Express*.

A South End woman hunted two hours for a needle she dropped on the floor and couldn't find it, and then her husband came in and had hardly taken his boots off before he could tell where it was. Queer how men can do hings that women can't.—*Boston Post*.

THE FALSE ORLANDO.

While stars are twinkling bright above,
And Luna sings in western steeps,
Her lonely watch fair Cynthia keeps
And broods upon her maiden love.

Upon her pallid cheeks a tear
Strays from her wan and fierceless eye,
And from her lips escapes a sigh—
"O, why is not Orlando here?"

Is that his voice in yonder dale,
That floats like music in the air?
No, no! Orlando is not there—
'Tis but the tuneful nightingale.

Is it his step upon the hill
That brings the bloom to Cynthia's cheeks?
Nay 'tis a thirsty mule that seeks
Refreshments at the mountain hill.

Heaven help thee in thy piteous plight,
O Cynthia, fair as summer skies—
Compose thy sorrow, wipe thine eyes—
Orlando will not come to-night.

For in the mid-night's solemn hush
He breathes a vow that smells of wine—
He holds a hand that is not thine,
And dallies with a bobtail flush.

Poe's Love Affair.

If Griswold was too harsh, Mrs. Whitman was too lenient. Mr. Ingram's work contains the best account of the romantic love affair between Mrs. Whitman and the poet. The breaking off of the engagement is thus told by Mr. Ingram:

"He arrived in Providence full of the most sanguine hopes; he had proposed to himself a career of literary success, dwelling with enkindling enthusiasm upon his long cherished scheme of establishing a magazine that should give him superior control of intellectual society in America. His dreams of love and triumph were rapidly destroyed. In a few days he was to be married; he had advised his aunt, Mrs. Clemm, to expect his and bride's arrival in New York early the following week, when information was given to Mrs. Whitman and to her relatives that he had violated the solemn pledge of abstinence so recently given. Whether this information was true, no one living, perchance, can say. When he arrived at the dwelling of Mrs. Whitman, "no token of the infringement of his promise was visible in his appearance or manner," said that lady, "but I was at last convinced that it would be in vain longer to hope against hope. I knew that he had irrevocably lost the power of self-recovery. . . . Gathering together some papers which he had intrusted to my keeping, I placed them in his hands, without a word of explanation or reproach, and, utterly worn out and exhausted by the mental conflicts and anxieties and responsibilities of the last few days, I drenched my handkerchief with ether and threw myself on a sofa, hoping to lose myself in utter unconsciousness. Sinking on his knees beside me, he entreated me to speak to him—to speak *one* word, but *one word*. At last I responded almost inaudibly, 'What can I say?' 'Say that you love me, Helen.' '*I love you.*' These were the last words I ever spoke to him."

A Wax Tree.

This is a Japanese conceit, said to be useful and ornamental. Mr. Asher, says the San Diego *News*, has a sample of the wax produced from it, as clear as the wax produced from honey, almost, and quite pretty. He will be able to supply the tree, if wanted. A circular in our possession says of this tree and its wax: The most important article for illuminating purposes in Japan is the candle made from the fruit of a tree about the size and appearance of the common sumac of this country. It is grown more or less extensively almost every where in Japan, and especially in the western provinces, from the sonth northwest to the thirty-fifth degree.

The tree has a quick growth, and attains the dimensions of a foot and a half and a height of twenty-five feet. The blossoms appear in June. They begin to yield berries the third or fourth year. The berries are the size of a small pea, of a white color, hanging in clusters, and contain the wax as a thick, white coating of the seed. The ull-grown tree is said to yield about fifty pounds of seeds annually, nearly one-half of which is wax. It is a hardy plant growing on indifferent soil, and living for many years. In Japan they are planted by the roadside, on embankments and in out-of-the-way places.

The wax is obtained by the berries being crushed, steamed, and then placed in hemp bags and pressed in a wedge-press. It is also obtained by boiling the bruised seeds and skimming the wax from the top. The wax is a palmatine or glycerine; when first extracted it is of a yellowish white color, and somewhat softer than beeswax. It melts at one hundred and twenty-seven degrees, and when formed into candles gives a fine, clear light. In ordinary candlemaking the unbleached wax is used. When washed and bleached in the sun and air it assumes a pure white color.

CLERKS in the Pension Office at Washington amuse themselves by shooting at chickens from the windows with rubber bands. In such arcadian sports are preserved the freshness of their feelings and the purity of the civil service.

The object of all ambition should be to be happy at home. If we are not happy there, we surely cannot be happy elsewhere.

Generally, says Bilfinsh, superior men are lonely men. Their superiority isolates them; or it is at once the effect and cause of isolation.

Industrial Progress.

Iron is superseding wood in furring, lathing and light beams and rafters in house building.

The new depot of the Jeffersonville, Madison and Indianapolis road, in Louisville, will be the finest in the South.

Captain Eads will push his Isthmus ship railway project the coming winter, and regards the Tehuantepec route as the best.

The Evansville and Terre Haute (Ind.) Railway has laid 1,970 tons of steel the past year, making sixty eight miles of steel track.

The new funnel beneath the channel, to connect France and England, it is said, will be finished in two or three years. The preliminary work is well advanced.

The railroad between Vera Cruz and the city of Mexico is said to be a marvel of engineering. It ascends 7,600 feet, 4,700 in twenty-five miles, and took thirty-six years to build.

Celluloid is the material used for stereotype plates under the patent of Emile Jannin, of Paris. It is said to be superior to any other material for use on the high speed cylinder presses.

Terra cotta, constructed in hollow cubes, can be laid up so as to present a double wall, giving a single or double air space, making walls at once at warm, fully as durable, and at as little expense, or very nearly so, as in the use of wood.

It is stated that 600,000,000 pounds of coffee are produced in the West Indies, $100,000,000 of the beverage sold in Paris and 1,080,000,000 pounds of the berry estimated as the world's product. This industry has been created since the last century.

The bullion product for September, reported from thirteen gold mines, fifteen silver mines and four gold and silver mines, was $1,802,100, against $1,833,000 during 1879. The total consists of $750,100 gold, $1,142,700 silver, and $26,300 lead.

The recent railroad disasters from open switches led the New York *Herald* to urge the adoption of switches with crossbars, which could be made to strike an alarm key extend a few inches above the smokestack and ringing an alarm in the engineers cab.

A French engineer has invented a new means of heating railway cars by foot warmers filled with acetate of soda, which holds heat for several hours. Of course the American plan of steam or hot water heating would be too practical and sensible for European railways.

The New York Central Railroad has built an eight-wheel passenger engine, the William H. Vanderbilt, with driving wheels 6½ feet 33-inch truck wheels, 50-inch boiler, and cylinders 18 by 24 inches, air brakes and an improved spark arrester. It is expected to draw twenty loaded cars.

Professor Macoun, of the Canada, Pacific, and other authorities, estimate that there are at least 200,000,000 acres of good land in the Northwest, so that after satisfying the land grant to the syndicate and their own reserves the Government will still have 150,000,000 acres to dispose of.

Terra cotta roofs are almost universally employed upon the most expensive buildings and the material may be procured sufficiently porous to hold the nail which confines an outer covering of slate or corrugated iron, or may be glazed to form a perfectly water-tight surface if desired.

The Central Vermont Railroad is now laid with steel rails from St. John's, P. Q., to White River Junction, and the recent relaying of the entire length of the Grand Trunk line to Chicago with steel makes a continuous track of steel from Boston to Chicago. The line comprises 2,000 miles of track, and operates 600 locomotives and 10,000 cars.

Another marvel recently brought to light in the Yellowstone Park is nothing less than a mountain of volcanic glass.

The locomotive of the train that was wrecked in the Tay Bridge disaster has been fished up and repaired, and is now drawing trains on the Edinburgh and Glasgow line.

The *Railroad Gazette* reports the construction of 228 miles of new railroad, making 4,614 miles thus far this year, against 2,859 miles reported at same time in 1879, 1,724 miles in 1879, 1,824, miles in 1877, 1,913 miles in 1876, 1,080 miles in 1874 1,524 miles in 1874, 3,130 miles in 1873, and 6,106 miles in 1872.

A company has been organized to introduce steamboats in the place of gondolas which have so long held dominion in the street canals of Venice. This a London journal remarks, may fairly be considered the climax of modern utilitarianism, a fitting supplement to the railway up Vesuvius and the steam launches of the Nile.

How Fast Can a Hound Run.

A practical demonstration of the speed of this species of animal recently came to notice, and being well authenticated by every gentleman on the train, it is given as an illustration: Mr. J. A. Ford, of Chicago, owns a heavy built mastiff hound. Business one day called him to a small village eight miles distant, and the dog accompanied him. On his return he got on board the train and did not discover the absence of his dog until the train began moving, when he saw that the train had just started. The dog overtook the train, but as the speed of the cars was constantly quickening, its endeavors to jump on board were fruitless. Then the train began to whiz faster, and the dog quickened his pace, and until within about a mile of Chicago, kept up with the cars, which were going at the rate of eighteen miles an hour. He arrived a few minutes after the cars, his feet sore and bleeding from contact with the splinters on the ties, having made the distance of eight miles in half an hour.

Woman has many advantages over man; one of them is that his will has no operation till he is dead; whereas hers generally takes effect in her life time.

OF all the blessings ladies are the soothingest.

A Dogmatic Dog.

A resident of St. Thomas is the possessor of a dog which has some remarkable instincts. On Sundays his peculiarities and sectarian sentiments come out. Unlike the crow, he can count. He knows when Sunday comes He is not the same dog as on other days. He indulges in no pastimes, encourages no company, and says, in actions louder than words; "Six days shall thou play and do all thy sport." The family are Presbyterians, but the dog is a Methodist. On Sunday he attends the family to the Presbyterian house of worship, and then holds on his solitary and unbroken way to his own church. He has a particular place up stairs, when he can manage to elude the vigilance of the ushers and obtain ingress, and he pays dogmatical attention to the word of doctrine while at service.

International Sports.

W. Cummings, of Paisley, recently won the ten-mile championship of England, doing the distance in 54m. 25 2-5s.

Vaughn, the English pedestrian, has been matched with George Guyon to walk for the 72-hour championship of England and America.

Detroit will open next year's base ball season with $5,000 capital on hand, no debt, and with the Mayor of the city as president of the club.

Arrangements are being made for a match between the fine chess players Max Judd, of St. Louis, and William Delmar, of New York.

Gunners in lower New Castle and Kent counties, Delaware, do not find quail so plentiful as in former years, but in Sussex the birds are very numerous.

Halifax subscribed over $1,000 to defray the expenses of Warren Smith's trip to England, and if he fails to win any portion of the international prizes his friends will lose a power of cash.

Charles Price, the champion ten-mile runner of England, who was imported by Manager Haverly, for his pedestrian enterprises, is in Harlem, N. Y., waiting for something to turn up.

Hanlan's friends in Toronto are nonplussed by Laycock's repeated victories, and cannot believe that the Americans are losing on their merit. It is said that a sprat has been thrown to catch a whale in betting.

James E. Owens, the noted collar and elbow wrestler, is making a Western tour, and while stopping in Cleveland, Ohio, recently, announced his willingness to wrestle any man in Ohio for from $100 to $500 a side.

James Devlin has returned from San Francisco, after filling a season's engagement as pitcher with the Knickerbocker Base Ball Club. Jimmy speaks highly of the climate, people, etc., but for a ball place it is insignificant.

Duncan C. Ross does not believe that Donald Dinnie will come over from Scotland and make his challenge good; but for all that Ross says he stands ready to wrestle any man in the world, if a proper forfeit is put up.

One subject that will give rise to some discussion at the annual meeting of the Base Ball League next month is the kind of ball to be used. The ball the past season seems to have given considerable dissatisfaction, and a change is demanded.

Snyder has finally signed a contract to play with the Boston Club in 1881. The Whitney brothers, James and Charles, late pitcher and third baseman of the Knickerbockers, of San Francisco, are frequently spoken of in connection with the same nine.

In the semi-annual contest of the members of the Allegheny Sportsmen's Association, held at Thompson's Station, ten members killed 163 birds out of a possible 250. Mr. Charles Hostetter won the "Hague Cup" with a record of 24 out of a total 25.

Upon the representation of the Empire Rifle Club, of New York, that an error had been made in the score which gave them first prize in the team match at the fall meeting, the score was by the directors of the National Rifle Association corrected and the prize given to the Massachusetts Rifle Association.

E. W. Johnson, who signs himself champion athlete of America, is out in a card in *Bell's Life* London, in which he says he has defeated the best athletes in this country (United States), and challenges any man in the world to contest in fifteen games of which he says he holds the "Championship of America."

George Rooke, the pugilist, says, in reply to Mike Donovan's challenge, that Donovan had better fight McGlinchy, of Bridgeport, Conn., and that he will fight the winner, with or without gloves, for a purse of $500. Rooke claims that he is the middle-weight champion, and is willing to fight any man in America for that title and $1,000.

The receipts for the sale of tickets at the cricket match between the Canada and the United States, played in Philadelphia last September, amounted to $1,601, and from other sources over $100 additional. The expenses incidental to the contest and the entertainment of the visitors amounted to $903. At the American-English match the receipts were $643, and the expenses $473

Quail are so plentiful in the Santa Ynez Valley, California, that sportsmen are in the habit of killing them for the purpose of ferking or drying their meat. The bird is skinned and divested of neck, wings and legs. The trunk, or fleshy part of the body, is then dipped in brine, strung on a rope and smoked for a few hours. The flesh preserves its delicacy, and is exceedingly nutritious.

The unusually large flocks of wild ducks which have visited the waters and flats of the Susquehanna, Bush and Gunpowder Rivers, Maryland, continue apparently undiminished in numbers, despite the fact that a large number of sportsmen have been dealing slaughter among them. One man recently killed 500 in a single day. They consist of red-heads, black-heads and canvas-backs, the red-heads predominating.

Among the prominent turfmen in Lexington, Ky., last week was Colonel S. D. Bruce, who was looking after some thoroughbred brood mares, and Messrs. John Jennings and William McMahon, of Baltimore, who were endeavoring to purchase more steeplechasers, but failed.

Among other bets on double events made during the present season in England, was one of $50,000 to $150 against Robert the Devil and Lucetta for the Cesarewitch and Cambridgeshire. The bet was taken by Count Jaraczowski, who won quite a nice pile through an insignificant investment.

Checkmate is eating blue grass at Eminence, Ky.

Nine-tenths of the suspensions by the National Trotting Association are for nonpayment of entrance money.

Mr. W. S. Martin, of Willowdale, Chester county, Pa., has a fine 3-year old colt, by Volunteer, which has already shown great speed.

General Harding's beautiful Belle Meade Farm, the nursery of thoroughbreds, is six miles from Nashville, and contains 3,800 acres.

A new race track has been laid out about a half mile north of the village of Jamaica, L. I., and it will be opened soon with a free-for-all race for a purse of $300.

A regular meeting of the Board of Review of the National Trotting Association will be held at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, on Tuesday evening, December 7.

Dr. Marshall's b. m. Daisy, by St. Elmo, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam by Bellfounder, has been bred to Hambletonian Mambrino. A union of such blood cannot fail to produce a good result.

One-half the entrance money to accompany the entries is now suggested as a greater protection to the too numerous trotting associations who suffer by "rubbers" to such an extent as to require some remedy.

Turin, the 4-year-old son of War Dance, fell into the hands of a sharper, who changed his name to conceal his identity and visited a lot of Western fairs, and under the new name of 'Short Stop" got away with the prizes.

Mr. Robert Steel has made quite a liberal offer for the weanlings at the "Woodburn Stud," Kentucky, comprising twelve of the get of Harold, six of Belmont's and four of Wedgewood's. In the list is a full sister to Maud S.

Edward Pyle, who now owns a large stock-breeding farm in Lincoln, Neb., recently purchased in Chester county, Pa., one 3-year-old and two 2-year-old mare colts, all of the Royal George stock. Pyle's prospects for a reinstatement by the National Trotting Association, it is said, are very good.

Mr. David Snow has purchased the noted trotting stallion Daniel Lambert, 22 years old, by Ethan Allen, dam Fanny Cook by Treadwell's Abdallah, and a 5 year-old son of Daniel Lambert out of Fanny Jackson, by Stonewall Jackson, paying for the latter $5,000.

A Harrowing Tail.

Not long since a Texas man read in a paper that if a string was tied loosely around the root of a mule's tail it would in cases of colic give the animal instant relief. He tried the remedy on one of his own mules, and the doctors say that the portion of the tail thus isolated was soon swelled up bigger than the mule. The Texas man says the mule turned its head and saw his monstrous tail, and got alarmed and began to kick. The first kick drove the mule's tail away out behind, but the tail immediately swung back and knocked the mule forward a little—the tail was so heavy. That made the mule madder'n ever, and it kicked like fury. That only gave the tail more momentum, and on its return it knocked the mule about a rod. The mule looked around and didn't see anybody and kicked again. The tail was there as calm and regular as a pendulum, and it came back like a steamboat running a race. That time it lifted the mule over the barnyard fence. But the mule lit on its feet and struck out again—game as ever. The tail fairly laughed as it caught the mule on its haunches and drove it down the lane mile and a half at every whack. It looked like destruction to the mule as mule and tail disappeared in the distance. But, after three or four hours, a returning cloud of dust was seen and soon the mule emerged therefrom kicking as briskly as ever—but the tail was totally used up and gone. Not being able to offer any more resistance, of course the mule kicked himself back to the starting point. This is not a campaign lie.

Wisdom for Boys.

Do you wish to make your mark in the world? Do you wish to be men? Then observe the following rules:

Hold integrity sacred.
Observe good manners.
Endure trials patiently.
Be prompt in all things.
Make few acquaintances.
Yield not to discouragements.
Dare to do right, fear to do wrong.
Watch carefully over your passions.
Fight life's battles bravely and manfully.
Consider well, then decide positively.
Sacrifice money rather than principle.
Use all your leisure time for improvement.
Attend carefully to the details of your business.

SCIENTISTS say that shutting the eyes makes the hearing more acute. This explains why a man can't sneak into a house at midnight, and crawl up stairs as noiselessly as a feather, without being heard by his wife, who is asleep. If women were to sleep with their eyes open, married men would have more fun at the lodge, when there is a protracted session.—*Norristown Herald*.

It is a most mortifying reflection to any man to consider what he has done as compared with what he might have done.

A school teacher asked little Johnny if he understood the meaning of the verse: "It is better to give than to receive?" He replied that he did, and when asked for an illustration, said: "It's much better to give a fellow a punch in the nose than to receive one. I've tried 'em both."

A Tiger eats fifty Men.

The Indian papers report that a man-eating tiger, which had killed fifty persons during the last three years, has been shot at Chakrata. This animal, it seems, had for the last three years been the terror of the tract of country known as Jaunsar-Bawar. Indeed, for twenty-five miles beyond Deoban there is scarcely a village that has not its history of human victims. On the 13th of September, leaving his usual haunts, the tiger appeared at Deoban and killed two men close to the forest officer's garden, one body only being found. On the morning of the 15th he killed a bullock a mile and a half from Chakrata on the Deoban road. The forest officer, Mr. A. Smythies, and Col. Fitz Roy, Fifth Fusiliers, and most of the officers in garrison then made arrangements to surround the spot where the tiger was last seen. Several soldiers also volunteered. After two hours' beating the tiger was "marked down" under a cliff. Nothing would persuade him to leave his cover, and it was not until a party with five or six guns advanced to the spot where he was lying that a shot was possible, Mr. Smythies drawing first blood. The tiger then bolted, receiving the fire of several rifles, and was eventually killed on the Jadi road, about 400 yards from where he was first hit. The government reward for the tiger was 500 rupees. He was a small but very powerful animal, measuring as he lay seven feet eight inches from his nose to the tip of his tail.

Boxwood in Russia.

Boxwood grown in the forests on the shores of the Caspian Sea is, says the *Gardener's Chronicle*, a large article of trade with Russia. This wood reaches Astrachan and Nisni-Novgorod in the spring of the year, where it is sold during the fair. Last year the quantity sold was about 130,000 poods, being about 80,000 poods in excess of other years. It is pointed out in a recent report that the increased demand for this boxwood, which is used for shuttle-blocks, indicates increased prosperity among Russian manufacturers.

On the subject of boxwood the acting British Consul at Tiflis writes:

"Bona fide Caucasian boxwood may be said to be commercially non-existent, almost every marketable tree having been exported. Such exorbitant terms are demanded by the government for the right of cutting in one or two remaining Abkhasians boxwood forests as virtually to bar their acquisition." He goes on to say that having visited these forests he is in a position to assert that their real value has been considerably exaggerated, most of the trees being either hollow or knotted from age, and much of the best wood having been felled by the Abkhasians previous to Russian occupation.

The boxwood at present exported from Rostov, and supposed to be Caucassian, comes from the Persian provinces of Mazandaran and Ghilan on the Caspian. What has been said respecting boxwood applies equally to walnut burrs, or "loupes," for which the Caucasus was once famous. 90 per cent. of which now comes from Persia. The walnut trees of the forests along the Black Sea, which are extraordinarily numerous, and afford excellent material for gunstocks, do not, from some climatic peculiarity, produce burrs, which are only found in the dryer climates of Georgia, Dagistan, Persia, etc. The immense quantity of walnut timber in the forests on the Black Sea is mostly unavailable from the complete absence of roads or means of transport, and the dearness and scarcity of labor.

Sentiment.

Life must be measured by action, not by time; for a man may die old at thirty, and young at eighty; nay, the one lives after death, and the other perished before he died.

The light, like the morning star, which dwells in the inmost heart of almost every man, is our refuge.

The universe is but one great city, full of beloved ones, divine and human, by nature endeared to each other.

It is better never to be happy than to be sordidly happy. A splendid sadness is better than a vile enjoyment.

Envy and jealousy make the cushion of your chair a pin-cushion, with the points of the pins all turned upward.

Life is a state of embryo, a preparation for life. A man is not completely born until he has passed through death.

No man can be brave who considers pain to be the greatest evil of life; nor temperate who considers pleasure to be the highest good.

A zealous soul without meekness is like a ship in a storm, in danger of wreck. A meek soul without zeal is like a ship in a calm, that moves not so fast as it ought.

A Missouri View of Art.

A well known lady artist, a resident in Rome, relates that while standing one day near the statue of the Apollo Belvidere, she suddenly became aware of the presence of a country woman. The new comer, a well-to-do-looking American woman, introduced herself as Mrs. Raggles, of ——, Mo., and then asked:

"Is this the Apollo Belvidere?"

Miss H—— testified to the identity of the work, and the tourist then said:

"Considered a great statue?"

The interrogated lady replied that it was generally thought to be one of the masterpieces of the world.

"Manly beauty and all that sort o. thing?" said the lady from the land of the setting sun.

"Yes," responded the now amazed artist, "it is said to be one of the noblest representations of the human frame."

"Well," exclaimed Mrs. Raggles, closing her Baedecker, and with arms akimbo, taking a last and earnest look at the marble, "I've seen the Apollo Belvidere and I've seen Raggles, *an give me Raggles*.

Galvanism is sometimes valuable, but by no means a specific. The *constant current* should always be used, being careful to avoid too great intensity, lest maurosis be produced.

A Beautiful Bracelet.

In the jewelry store of S. H. Lucas, of Santa Fe, is the most magnificent piece of Mexican filigree jewelry in America, and probably in existence. It is a bracelet, and is owned by Mr. Charles Thayer, of Santa Fe, who having himself been in Santa Fe for thirty-one years, came into possession of it many years ago. Two thousand dollars has been offered for the armlet, but he refuses to sell it. Earnest Ingersoll, writing from Santa Fe a year ago, thus speaks of this specimen of the cunning of the Mexican artificers: "This bracelet was made more than sixty years ago, in the City of Mexico, at the expense of four and a half months of labor and $450 wages, exclusive of the value of the materials. It consists of a massive piece, shaped like a quarter section of orange peel, and of equal size, from the points of which extend the broad series of ornate pieces that were to clasp the rich, round arm of a proud senorita. The whole work is a filigree of pure reddish gold, fashioned in an intricate lace work like a close intertwining of vines and tendrils, and each line of the filigree is elaborately chased and studded with lines and circles and branching sprays of minute round balls or berries of gold, in size from a pinhead to a microscopic speck. There are said to be more than 4,500 of these. Do you know how they were made? A thin sheet of gold was cut into a fringe with scissors, then the fringe was snipped crosswise, and dropped into diminutive cubic fragments. These were scattered on charcoal and put in the furnace, where they were speedily melted and ran into polished globules, which were sorted and soldered upon the surface of this masterpiece of Mexican goldsmiths. But the chased and studded gold was not enough. Across the crest of the centre-piece of the bracelet flew a parrot, whose head gleamed in blue and green enamel, whose back and wings were tinted dove color and pale brown by some process now lost. Beside it two brilliantly enamelled lizards eyed each other suspiciously, and everywhere insects and flowers of rich enamel studded the surface, growing among the golden vinery that bore abundant fruit of turquoise and amethyst.

Statistics for Girls.

A young English statistician who was paying court to a young lady thought to surprise her with his immense erudition, Producing his notebook, she thought he was about to indite a love sonnet, but was slightly taken aback by the following question;

"How many meals do you eat every day?"

"Why three, of course; but of all the oddest question—"

"Never mind, dear; I'll tell you all about it in a moment."

His pencil was rapidly at work. At last, fondly clasping her slender waist:

"Now, my darling, I've got it, and if you wish to know how much has passed that adorable little little mouth in the last seventeen years, I can give you the exact figures."

"Goodness gracious! What can you mean?"

"Now just listen," says he, "and you will hear exactly what you have been obliged to absorb to maintain those charms which are to make the happiness of my life."

"But I don,t want to hear."

"Ah, you are surprised no doubt; but statistics are wonderful things. Just listen: You are now seventeen years old, so that in fifteen years you have absorbed—oxen or calves, 5; sheep and lambs 14; chickens, 327; ducks, 204; geese, 12; turkeys, 100; game of various kinds, 824; fishes, 160; eggs, 2,3,10; vegetables, (bunches), 700; baskets fruit, 603; cheese, 103; bread, cake, etc., in sacks of flour, 40; wine (barrels), 11; gallons of water, 3,000.

At this the maiden revolted, and jumping up, exclaimed:

"I think you are very impertinent, and disgusting besides, and I will not stay to listen to you! upon which she flew into the house.

"If she kept talking at that rate, twelve hours out of twenty-four, her aws would in twenty years travel a distance of 1,332,124 miles."

The maiden, within two months, maried a well-to-do green grocer who was no statistician.

Fashions.

The newest hosiery is in solid, dark colors.

Fichus of white net will take the place of those of mull and lace.

Figured and rough-surfaced cloths are preferred for winter cloaks.

Silver and gold woven and spangled tulle will be worn for ball dresses.

Whatever the divine Sarah wears will be worn by women who are not fat.

Very dark bottle green will take the place of navy blue in popular favor.

The richest ribbons represent Gobelin tapestry or the genuine old sloth of gold.

Bengaline is the name of a new silk fabric which closely resembles Sicilienne.

Feathers and flowers, in mixed garnitures, will be worn on evening dresses.

Furs have not attracted the attention of the world of fashion as yet this season.

Even the plainest wool dresses are trimmed with sisele or brocaded velvet.

The garments called polonaises are not much like those worn several years ago.

The most fashionable bonnets are either of plush or heavily trimmed with plush.

The full, plain skirt grows in popularity, but it is not seen among French importations.

Heavily embroidered and jet-beaded wraps will be worn in the mildest winter weather.

The latest color for evening wear is a shade of pale, rosy amber called champagne mousseux.

Chenille, mother of pearl and spangles are used for embroidering the handsomest tulle ball dresses.

Mob caps and single neckerchiefs of lawn or mull trimmed with yellowish lace are the thing for breakfast wear.

Heavy repped Sicilienne has not gone out of vogue for cloaks, but brocaded stuffs are the most fashionable.

Scotch plaids of the darkest tints of blue and green and black are much in demand for waterproofs and travelling wraps.

Black, white and colored tulle ball dresses are embroidered with tinsel and illuminated with woven-in threads of gold and silver.

While plush and furry beaver hats and bonnets are the most in demand, there are also immense numbers of satin, silk and plain felt bonnets.

The "Pilgrim" polonaise is a long, loose garment, with a deep cape and a hood, deep cuffs and a cord and tassels or wide belt holding in its fullness at the waist.

The difference between cisele velvet and velvet brocade consists in first having a satin ground upon which the velvet pile forms the figures, while in the brocade the reverse is the case.

The new felt skirts are very handsome. They are soft, finished in dark, wood-colored mixtures, and trimmed with a kilted flounce, above which is a band of velvet, embroidered in rich colors in nasturtion or some other striking vine pattern.

TWO FOOLS MUTUALLY FOOLED.—An English bachelor saw a handsomely dressed young lady on a Boston street and was told that she was the daughter of a wealthy merchant. He became acquainted, and the girl knowing the woman who watched the interests of an elegant house whose owners were at the seashore was permitted by her to receive him there. She also gave him dinners there, hiring waiters. She told him that her parents were in Europe. He proposed, was accepted, and found that the wife he had won was a poor girl.

THE MARKETS.

BREADSTUFFS

AT PHILADELPHIA Flour was dull both for export and home use. Minnesota, extra 5@6; medium at $5 00@5 75; choice at $7 00@8 25; Penna. extra family at $5 25; Ohio choice $5 90@6 12; Illinois do do at $5 75; winter wheat patents at $6 50@7 50; Rye Flour dull at $5 50. In Corn meal there is nothing doing.

Feed is firm; sales of Bran at $22 a ton.

AT N. YORK, flour market opened weak but closed steady. Moderate export and jobbing made demand.

Sour extras at $4 90@5 50; No 2 at $3 20; superfine at $3 50@4 00; State extra brands at $ 80@4 35; State fancy brands at $4 70@5 00; western spring wheat extras at $4 70@6 25; Minnesota clear at $6 25@7 00; Minnesota straights at $6 50@7 00; spring wheat patents at $7 10@8 25; winter wheat seconds at $4 70@5 00; good to choice spring wheat extras at $5 80@6 50; extra amber Indiana, Ohio and Michigan at $5 10@5 35; Ohio, Indiana and Illinois superfine at $3 60@4 50; Genesee extra brands $5 10@5 35; winter wheat patents $7 10@8 75; white wheat, City mills for west Indies $5 25@6 10. Southern flour fairly active.

AT BALTIMORE Flour was active and higher 5 00@5 50; Patapsco family $6 00.

At BUFFALO Flour was steady but quiet.

At CHICAGO Flour was quiet but firm.

At CINCINNATI Flour was strong and unchanged at $5 00@5 20; family $5 40@5 65.

At DETROIT Flour was firm and selling; white at $8 25.

At LOUISVILLE Flour was quiet; extra at $4; do family at $4 50; A No 1 at $5@5 25; choice to fancy at $6@6 50.

At MILWAUKEE Flour was scarce and firm.

At NEW ORLEANS Corn-meal was steady but quiet at $2 25. Bran was firmer at 1.05.

At OSWEGO Flour was steady and unchanged

At ST. LOUIS Flour was higher but not quotably lower; choice at $5 50; family at $5 20@5 00; triple extra at $5 50.

GRAIN.

At PHILADELPHIA Wheat had a speculation demand; 1c. higher all around. No. 2 red at $1.17⅛, Dec. 1 17⅛

At NEW YORK Wheat opened 1@2c. better. No. 2 red, both spot and options, being dull. No. 2 red for Dec. $1 18⅝; spot red was in sympathy, shippers buying to some extent; spot spring was in moderate request for export at lower prices. Millers are holding off. No. 2 red at $1 17@1 17⅛, for Dec., at $1 18@1 18⅛. January $1 21.

Corn opened better. During session the market was firmer, also owing to light receipts and fair export demand. The second call was firm; fair inquiry. Sales, No. Dec. 58@59⅛. Jan. 57.

Oats at the first call were better. The second call was inactive and slightly lower; sales at this call, No. 2 white at 40@40¾ for Dec.

The Rye market was nominal at $1.03 for State. Malt was quiet and steady.

At BUFFALO Wheat was in fair demand prices nominal: No. 1 white Michigan at $1 09; No. 5 Green Bay at $1 05; No. 1 white Michigan at $1 09 for Oct; No. 1 hard Sheboygan at $1 03. Corn dull and unsettled; No. 2 western at 38½@37c. Oats were scarce at 37c; Barley neglected. Rye inactive.

At OSWEGO Wheat steady; white State $1 10, red do $1 11. Corn quiet; high mixed 53c, No 2 mixed 53c. Barley quiet and dull; No. 1 Canada held at 84c. Rye none in market. Canada nominally held at 92@93c

At LOUISVILLE Wheat was strong at $1 05@1 08. Corn quiet; No 2 white 43c; do mixed 40c. Oats were steady; No 2 white at 36c; do mixed 35c. Rye steady and unchanged.

At BALTIMORE southern Wheat was higher and active; western irregular; southern red at 105@1 08; do amber at $1 70@1 13; No 2 western winter red, spot, at $1 09@1 05.

At CHICAGO Wheat was active firm and higher No. 2 Chicago spring at 105 @ 105, for Nov. for cash; 1 05 for Nov.

At DETROIT Whe

AGRICULTURAL.

FARM NOTES.

Arkansas stands sixth in the list of fruit-growing States.

Wyoming Territory has 467,884 cattle and 332,568 sheep on her plains.

The demand for young mule colts was never so great as at the present.

The estimated crop of flaxseed raised in this country this year is 3,000,000 bushels.

The prospect in France is more favorable for a better quality and quantity of root in the beet crop.

Seventy different species of vegetables, with over 400 varieties, are grown in the United States.

A simple way to cleanse old pork barrels is to fill with fresh earth and let it stand two or three days, then repeat fumigate with sulphur.

Pigs that have been raised on milk, grass, clover, tubers and roots till they weigh 150 or 200 pounds are generally healthy. They are then in good condition to fatten.

An English stock company has secured about 100,000 acres of land in the Province of Quebec, where it is proposed to colonize a large number of English and Scotch farmers.

The beet sugar company of Portland, Me., is working day and night with a force of 125 men, working up 150 tons of beets daily, and expecting to use 10,000 tons this season.

The barley crop of Canada is estimated at from 9,000,000 to 10,000,000 bushels, which, after allowing about 2,000,000 bushels for home requirements will leave a surplus of 7,000,000 to 8,000,000 bushels.

As a slight evidence of what Texas is doing in the way of raising fruit trees it is stated that a nurseryman in Washington county has twenty-seven men traveling, and holds orders for 70,000 peach trees.

Hartford county, Conn., and Lancaster county, Pa., produce more tobacco than any other two seed-leaf tobacco-growing counties in the country. The former produces the finest light colored leaf and the latter the darkest seed leaf grown.

It is reported that sorghum cane raisers about Oconomowoc, Wis., get this year one gallon of syrup from each square rod of ground. This gallon costs 25 cents and sells for 50. At that price the profit is about one-third more than from a good wheat crop.

An international exhibition of sheep, rams and muttons is to be held at Newbrandenburg, Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Germany, on the 24th and 25th of May, 1881, under the protection of the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, who expresses the desire that the sheep raisers of America may be induced to to take part in the exhibition.

BONANZA FARMING IN DAKOTA TERRITORY.—The Fargo *Argus* supplies some interesting particulars of the result of this year's operations on the now celebrated Grandin farm in Dakota; "During the season of 1880 the management cultivated 5,921 acres of wheat, the total yield of which amounted to 137,237 bushels, or an average of 23 bushels and 10 pounds to the acre. In addition to this there were 304 acres of oats, which produced 18,925 bushels and 141 acres of barley, the crop of which was 3,520 bushels. The Grandins will break new land for the next crop to the extent of 2,080 acres, giving a total area for seeding next spring of 8,001 acres. This splendid estate consists of the River wheat farm, of 40,000 acres, on the Red River of the North, and the stock farm at Mayville covering 29,000 acres. Total, 69,000 acres. As a slight commentary upon the question, 'Does bonanza farming pay?' It may be mentioned that 37,000 bushels of wheat will pay all the expenses of the institution for the year; the other productions—oats and barley—will feed the stock, and the proceeds of 100,000 bushels of North Dakota No. 1 hard wheat will represent the net profit of the Grandin crop for 1880.

INTERNATIONAL POTATO SOCIETY.—The exhibition of this society was held a few weeks since at the Crystal Palace, London, and was so extensive that 2,500 dishes of nine tubers each were shown by 100 exhibitors. Many prizes were awarded, and those for new varieties the first was given for a long Round Kidney crossed by the Early Rose; the second to a seedling of the Early Rose crossed with Penn's Early Market, and the third to a round, white variety, not crossed. A writer in the *Garden* says that, although some collections embraced hundreds of sorts, yet only thirty included about all that are commonly cultivated. Of recognized sorts America furnished about fifty, and one exhibitor, who had a very fine lot of twenty-four sorts, included among them no less than seventeen that are American. English cultivators find a great advantage in employing the American vorieties to cross with their own.

LARGE YIELDS OF CORN.—A series of prizes having been effered by a Mr. Bond for crops of corn raised on one-eighth of an acre, in Harvard county, Maryland, there were five contestants. The first prize went to a crop which yielded at the rate of 186 bushels (37.2 "barrels") per acre, the second to a crop of 183.2 bushels, the third to 181.5, and the other two made crops of 175 and 174.15 bushels per acre. On the first prize crop barnyard and commercial manures and ashes were used at the estimated value of $160 per acre; the second best plat had $60 worth per acre. The next in order made no estimate of value of manure. The next used manure at the rate of $64 per acre, and the fifth at the rate of $40. Not over two stalks were allowed to grow in the hills, which were in rows three feet apart. The average on the five plats was at the rate of 180 bushels per acre. From 5 to 12 days work was put on each plat, or 40 to 96 days per acre.

National Humor.

To crush the Kurds is quite the cheese in Persia.

When the pain is out of a man he is all right; when the pane is out of a window it is all wrong.

Talmage is bounded on the north by his ears, on the south by his feet, on the east and west by his elbows.—*Boston Star.* H'm. Where does his mouth come in?

—"He'll come to-night; the wind's at rest,
The moon is full and fair;
I'll wear the dress that pleased him best—
A ribbon in my hair."
Great Scott! but that's an airy costume for cold weather.

"What do you eat those horrid mushrooms for, Matilda?" asked the dainty Augustus. "I don't see how you can bear them. They're nothing but a nasty fungus anyway." "That's just it," replied the fair Matilda, balancing a bit of the libelled food on the end of her fork. "I eat them for fun-Gus."—*New York Express.*

A South End woman hunted two hours for a needle she dropped on the floor and couldn't find it, and then her husband came in and had hardly taken his boots off before he could tell where it was. Queer how men can do things that women can't.—*Boston Post.*

THE FALSE ORLANDO.

While stars are twinkling bright above,
And Luna sings in western steeps,
Her lonely watch fair Cynthia keeps
And broods upon her maiden love.

Upon her pallid cheeks a tear
Strays from her wan and fierceless eye,
And from her lips escapes a sigh—
"O, why is not Orlando here?"

Is that his voice in yonder dale,
That floats like music in the air?
No, no! Orlando is not there—
'Tis but the tuneful nightingale.

Is it his step upon the hill
That brings the bloom to Cynthia's cheeks?
Nay 'tis a thirsty mule that seeks
Refreshments at the mountain hill.

Heaven help thee in thy piteous plight,
O Cynthia, fair as summer skies—
Compose thy sorrow, wipe thine eyes—
Orlando will not come to-night.

For in the mid-night's solemn hush
He breathes a vow that smells of wine—
He holds a hand that is not thine,
And dallies with a bobtail flush.

Poe's Love Affair.

If Griswold was too harsh, Mrs. Whitman was too lenient. Mr. Ingram's work contains the best account of the romantic love affair between Mrs. Whitman and the poet. The breaking off of the engagement is thus told by Mr. Ingram:

"He arrived in Providence full of the most sanguine hopes; he had proposed to himself a career of literary success, dwelling with enkindling enthusiasm upon his long cherished scheme of establishing a magazine that should give him superior control of intellectual society in America. His dreams of love and triumph were rapidly destroyed. In a few days he was to be married; he had advised his aunt, Mrs. Clemm, to expect his and bride's arrival in New York early the following week, when information was given to Mrs. Whitman and to her relatives that he had violated the solemn pledge of abstinence so recently given. Whether this information was true, no one living, perchance, can say. When he arrived at the dwelling of Mrs. Whitman, "no token of the infringement of his promise was visible in his appearance or manner," said that lady, "but I was at last convinced that it would be in vain longer to hope against hope. I knew that he had irrevocably lost the power of self-recovery. . . . Gathering together some papers which he had intrusted to my keeping, I placed them in his hands, without a word of explanation or reproach, and, utterly worn out and exhausted by the mental conflicts and anxieties and responsibilities of the last few days, I drenched my handkerchief with ether and threw myself on a sofa, hoping to lose myself in utter unconsciousness. Sinking on his knees beside me, he entreated me to speak to him—to speak *one* word, but *one word.* At last I responded almost inaudibly, 'What can I say?' 'Say that you love me, Helen.' '*I love you.*' These were the last words I ever spoke to him."

A Wax Tree.

This is a Japanese conceit, said to be useful and ornamental. Mr. Asher, says the San Diego *News*, has a sample of the wax produced from it, as clear as the wax produced from honey, almost, and quite pretty. He will be able to supply the tree, if wanted. A circular in our possession says of this tree and its wax: The most important article for illuminating purposes in Japan is the candle made from the fruit of a tree about the size and appearance of the common sumac of this country. It is grown more or less extensively almost everywhere in Japan, and especially in the western provinces, from the sonth northwest to the thirty-fifth degree.

The tree has a quick growth, and attains the dimensions of a foot and a half and a height of twenty-five feet. The blossoms appear in June. They begin to yield berries the third or fourth year. The berries are the size of a small pea, of a white color, hanging in clusters, and contain the wax as a thick, white coating of the seed. The ull-grown tree is said to yield about fifty pounds of seeds annually, nearly one-half of which is wax. It is a hardy plant growing on indifferent soil, and living for many years. In Japan they are planted by the roadside, on embankments and in out-of-the-way places.

The wax is obtained by the berries being crushed, steamed, and then placed in hemp bags and pressed in a wedge-press. It is also obtained by boiling the bruised seeds and skimming the wax from the top. The wax is a palmatine or glycerine; when first extracted it is of a yellowish white color, and somewhat softer than beeswax. It melts at one hundred and twenty-seven degrees, and when formed into candles gives a fine, clear light. In ordinary candlemaking the unbleached wax is used. When washed and bleached in the sun and air it assumes a pure white color.

CLERKS in the Pension Office at Washington amuse themselves by shooting at chickens from the windows with rubber bands. In such arcadian sports are preserved the freshness of their feelings and the purity of the civil service.

The object of all ambition should be to be happy at home. If we are not happy there, we surely cannot be happy elsewhere.

Generally, says Bilfinsh, superior men are lonely men. Their superiority isolates them; or it is at once the effect and cause of isolation.

Industrial Progress.

Iron is superseding wood in furring, lathing and light beams and rafters in house building.

The new depot of the Jeffersonville, Madison and Indianapolis road, in Louisville, will be the finest in the South.

Captain Eads will push his Isthmus ship railway project the coming winter, and regards the Tehuantepec route as the best.

The Evansville and Terre Haute (Ind.) Railway has laid 1,970 tons of steel the past year, making sixty eight miles of steel track.

The new funnel beneath the channel, to connect France and England, it is said, will be finished in two or three years. The preliminary work is well advanced.

The railroad between Vera Cruz and the city of Mexico is said to be a marvel of engineering. It ascends 7,600 feet, 4,700 in twenty-five miles, and took thirty-six years to build.

Celluloid is the material used for stereotype plates under the patent of Emile Jannin, of Paris. It is said to be superior to any other material for use on the high speed cylinder presses.

Terra cotta, constructed in hollow cubes, can be laid up so as to present a double wall, giving a single or double air space, making walls at once at warm, fully as durable, and at as little expense, or very nearly so, as in the use of wood.

It is stated that 600,000,000 pounds of coffee are produced in the West Indies, $100,000,000 of the beverage sold in Paris and 1,080,000,000 pounds of the berry estimated as the world's product. This industry has been created since the last century.

The bullion product for September, reported from thirteen gold mines, fifteen silver mines and four gold and silver mines, was $1,802,100, against $1,833,000 during 1879. The total consists of $750,100 gold, $1,142,700 silver, and $26,300 lead.

The recent railroad disasters from open switches led the New York *Herald* to urge the adoption of switches with crossbars, which could be made to strike an alarm key extend a few inches above the smokestack and ringing an alarm in the engineers cab.

A French engineer has invented a new means of heating railway cars by foot warmers filled with acetate of soda, which holds heat for several hours. Of course the American plan of steam or hot water heating would be too practical and sensible for European railways.

The New York Central Railroad has built an eight-wheel passenger engine, the William H. Vanderbilt, with driving wheels 6½ feet 33-inch truck wheels, 50-inch boiler, and cylinders 18 by 24 inches, air brakes and an improved spark arrester. It is expected to draw twenty loaded cars.

Professor Macoun, of the Canada, Pacific, and other authorities, estimate that there are at least 200,000,000 acres of good land in the Northwest, so that after satisfying the land grant to the syndicate and their own reserves the Government will still have 150,000,000 acres to dispose of.

Terra cotta roofs are almost universally employed upon the most expensive buildings and the material may be procured sufficiently porous to hold the nail which confines an outer covering of slate or corrugated iron, or may be glazed to form a perfectly water-tight surface if desired.

The Central Vermont Railroad is now laid with steel rails from St. John's, P. Q., to White River Junction, and the recent relaying of the entire length of the Grand Trunk line to Chicago with steel makes a continuous track of steel from Boston to Chicago. The line comprises 2,000 miles of track, and operates 600 locomotives and 10,000 cars.

Another marvel recently brought to light in the Yellowstone Park is nothing less than a mountain of volcanic glass.

The locomotive of the train that was wrecked in the Tay Bridge disaster has been fished up and repaired, and is now drawing trains on the Edinburgh and Glasgow line.

The *Railroad Gazette* reports the construction of 226 miles of new railroad, making 4,614 miles thus far this year, against 2,859 miles reported at same time in 1879, 1,724 miles in 1879, 1,824, miles in 1877, 1,913 miles in 1876, 1,080 miles in 1874 1,524 miles in 1874, 3,130 miles in 1873, and 6,106 miles in 1872.

A company has been organized to introduce steamboats in the place of gondolas which have so long held dominion in the street canals of Venice. This a London journal remarks, may fairly be considered the climax of modern utilitarianism, a fitting supplement to the railway up Vesuvius and the steam launches of the Nile.

How Fast Can a Hound Run.

A practical demonstration of the speed of this species of animal recently came to notice, and being well authenticated by every gentleman on the train, it is given as an illustration: Mr. J. A. Ford, of Chicago, owns a heavy built mastiff hound. Business one day called him to a small village eight miles distant, and the dog accompanied him. On his return he got on board the train and did not discover the absence of his dog until the train began moving, when he saw that the train had just started. The dog overtook the train, but as the speed of the cars was constantly quickening, its endeavors to jump on board were fruitless. Then the train began to whiz faster, and the dog quickened his pace, and until within about a mile of Chicago, kept up with the cars, which were going at the rate of eighteen miles an hour. He arrived a few minutes after the cars, his feet sore and bleeding from contact with the splinters on the ties, having made the distance of eight miles in half an hour.

Woman has many advantages over man; one of them is that his will has no operation till he is dead; whereas hers generally takes effect in her life time.

OF all the blessings ladies are the soothingest.

A Dogmatic Dog.

A resident of St. Thomas is the possessor of a dog which has some remarkable instincts. On Sundays his peculiarities and sectarian sentiments come out. Unlike the crow, he can count. He knows when Sunday comes He is not the same dog as on other days. He indulges in no pastimes, encourages no company, and says, in actions louder than words: "Six days shall thou play and do all thy sport." The family are Presbyterians, but the dog is a Methodist. On Sunday he attends the family to the Presbyterian house of worship, and then holds on his solitary and unbroken way to his own church. He has a particular place up stairs, when he can manage to elude the vigilance of the ushers and obtain ingress, and he pays dogmatical attention to the word of doctrine while at service.

International Sports.

W. Cummings, of Paisley, recently won the ten-mile championship of England, doing the distance in 54m. 25 2-5s.

Vaughn, the English pedestrian, has been matched with George Guyon to walk for the 72-hour championship of England and America.

Detroit will open next year's base ball season with $5,000 capital on hand, no debt, and with the Mayor of the city as president of the club.

Arrangements are being made for a match between the fine chess players Max Judd, of St. Louis, and William Delmar, of New York.

Gunners in lower New Castle and Kent counties, Delaware, do not find quail so plentiful as in former years, but in Sussex the birds are very numerous.

Halifax subscribed over $1,000 to defray the expenses of Warren Smith's trip to England, and if he fails to win any portion of the international prizes his friends will lose a power of cash.

Charles Price, the champion ten-mile runner of England, who was imported by Manager Haverly, for his pedestrian enterprises, is in Harlem, N. Y., waiting for something to turn up.

Hanlan's friends in Toronto are nonplussed by Laycock's repeated victories, and cannot believe that the Americans are losing on their merit. It is said that a sprat has been thrown to catch a whale in betting.

James E. Owens, the noted collar and elbow wrestler, is making a Western tour, and while stopping in Cleveland, Ohio, recently, announced his willingness to wrestle any man in Ohio for from $100 to $500 a side.

James Devlin has returned from San Francisco, after filling a season's engagement as pitcher with the Knickerbocker Base Ball Club. Jimmy speaks highly of the climate, people, etc., but for a ball place it is insignificant.

Duncan C. Ross does not believe that Donald Dinnie will come over from Scotland and make his challenge good; but for all that Ross says he stands ready to wrestle any man in the world, if a proper forfeit is put up.

One subject that will give rise to some discussion at the annual meeting of the Base Ball League next month is the kind of ball to be used. The ball the past season seems to have given considerable dissatisfaction, and a change is demanded.

Snyder has finally signed a contract to play with the Boston Club in 1881. The Whitney brothers, James and Charles, late pitcher and third baseman of the Knickerbockers, of San Francisco, are frequently spoken of in connection with the same nine.

In the semi-annual contest of the members of the Allegheny Sportsmen's Association, held at Thompson's Station, ten members killed 163 birds out of a possible 250. Mr. Charles Hostetter won the "Hague Cup" with a record of 24 out of a total 25.

Upon the representation of the Empire Rifle Club, of New York, that an error had been made in the score which gave them first prize in the team match at the fall meeting, the score was by the directors of the National Rifle Association corrected and the prize given to the Massachusetts Rifle Association.

E. W. Johnson, who signs himself champion athlete of America, is out in a card in *Bell's Life* London, in which he says he has defeated the best athletes in this country (United States), and challenges any man in the world to contest in fifteen games of which he says he holds the "Championship of America."

George Rooke, the pugilist, says, in reply to Mike Donovan's challenge, that Donovan had better fight McGlinchy, of Bridgeport, Conn., and that he will fight the winner, with or without gloves, for a purse of $500. Rooke claims that he is the middleweight champion, and is willing to fight any man in America for that title and $1,000.

The receipts for the sale of tickets at the cricket match between the Canada and the United States, played in Philadelphia last September, amounted to $1,601, and from other sources over $100 additional. The expenses incidental to the contest and the entertainment of the visitors amounted to $903. At the American-English match the receipts were $643, and the expenses $473

Quail are so plentiful in the Santa Ynez Valley, California, that sportsmen are in the habit of killing them for the purpose of ferking or drying their meat. The bird is skinned and divested of neck, wings and legs. The trunk, or fleshy part of the body, is then dipped in brine, strung on a rope and smoked for a few hours. The flesh preserves its delicacy, and is exceedingly nutritious.

The unusually large flocks of wild ducks which have visited the waters and flats of the Susquehanna, Bush and Gunpowder Rivers, Maryland, continue apparently undiminished in numbers, despite the fact that a large number of sportsmen have been dealing slaughter among them. One man recently killed 500 in a single day. They consist of red-heads, black-heads and canvas-backs, the red-heads predominating.

Among the prominent turfmen in Lexington, Ky., last week was Colonel S. D. Bruce, who was looking after some thoroughbred brood mares, and Messrs. John Jennings and William McMahon, of Baltimore, who were endeavoring to purchase more steeplechasers, but failed.

Among other bets on double events made during the present season in England, was one of $50,000 to $150 against Robert the Devil and Lucetta for the Cesarewitch and Cambridgeshire. The bet was taken by Count Jaraczowski, who won quite a nice pile through an insignificant investment.

Checkmate is eating blue grass at Eminence, Ky.

Nine-tenths of the suspensions by the National Trotting Association are for nonpayment of entrance money.

Mr. W. S. Martin, of Willowdale, Chester county, Pa., has a fine 3-year old colt, by Volunteer, which has already shown great speed.

General Harding's beautiful Belle Meade Farm, the nursery of thoroughbreds, is six miles from Nashville, and contains 3,800 acres.

A new race track has been laid out about a half mile north of the village of Jamaica, L. I., and it will be opened soon with a free-for-all race for a purse of $300.

A regular meeting of the Board of Review of the National Trotting Association will be held at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, on Tuesday evening, December 7.

Dr. Marshall's b. m. Daisy, by St. Elmo, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam by Bellfounder, has been bred to Hambletonian Mambrino. A union of such blood cannot fail to produce a good result.

One-half the entrance money to accompany the entries is now suggested as a greater protection to the too numerous trotting associations who suffer by "rubbers" to such an extent as to require some remedy.

Turin, the 4-year-old son of War Dance, fell into the hands of a sharper, who changed his name to conceal his identity and visited a lot of Western fairs, and under the new name of 'Short Stop" got away with the prizes.

Mr. Robert Steel has made quite a liberal offer for the weanlings at the "Woodburn Stud," Kentucky, comprising twelve of the get of Harold, six of Belmont's and four of Wedgewood's. In the list is a full sister to Maud S.

Edward Pyle, who now owns a large stock-breeding farm in Lincoln, Neb., recently purchased in Chester county, Pa., one 3-year-old and two 2-year-old mare colts, all of the Royal George stock. Pyle's prospects for a reinstatement by the National Trotting Association, it is said, are very good.

Mr. David Snow has purchased the noted trotting stallion Daniel Lambert, 22 years old, by Ethan Allen, dam Fanny Cook by Treadwell's Abdallah, and a 5 year-old son of Daniel Lambert out of Fanny Jackson, by Stonewall Jackson, paying for the latter $5,000.

A Harrowing Tail.

Not long since a Texas man read in a paper that if a string was tied loosely around the root of a mule's tail it would in cases of colic give the animal instant relief. He tried the remedy on one of his own mules, and the doctors say that the portion of the tail thus isolated was soon swelled up bigger than the mule. The Texas man says the mule turned its head and saw his monstrous tail, and got alarmed and began to kick. The first kick drove the mule's tail away out behind, but the tail immediately swung back and knocked the mule forward a little—the tail was so heavy. That made the mule madder'n ever, and it kicked like fury. That only gave the tail more momentum, and on its return it knocked the mule about a rod. The mule looked around and didn't see anybody and kicked again. The tail was there as calm and regular as a pendulum, and it came back like a steamboat running a race. That time it lifted the mule over the barnyard fence. But the mule lit on its feet and struck out again—game as ever. The tail fairly laughed as it caught the mule on its haunches and drove it down the lane mile and a half at every whack. It looked like destruction to the mule as mule and tail disappeared in the distance. But, after three or four hours, a returning cloud of dust was seen and soon the mule emerged therefrom kicking as briskly as ever—but the tail was totally used up and gone. Not being able to offer any more resistance, of course the mule kicked himself back to the starting point. This is not a campaign lie.

Wisdom for Boys.

Do you wish to make your mark in the world? Do you wish to be men? Then observe the following rules:

Hold integrity sacred.
Observe good manners.
Endure trials patiently.
Be prompt in all things.
Make few acquaintances.
Yield not to discouragements.
Dare to do right, fear to do wrong.
Watch carefully over your passions.
Fight life's battles bravely and manfully.
Consider well, then decide positively.
Sacrifice money rather than principle.
Use all your leisure time for improvement.
Attend carefully to the details of your business.

SCIENTISTS say that shutting the eyes makes the hearing more acute. This explains why a man can't sneak into a house at midnight, and crawl up stairs as noiselessly as a feather, without being heard by his wife, who is asleep. If women were to sleep with their eyes open, married men would have more fun at the lodge, when there is a protracted session.—*Norristown Herald.*

It is a most mortifying reflection to any man to consider what he has done as compared with what he might have done.

A school teacher asked little Johnny if he understood the meaning of the verse: "It is better to give than to receive?" He replied that he did, and when asked for an illustration, said: "It's much better to give a fellow a punch in the nose than to receive one. I've tried 'em both."

A Tiger eats fifty Men.

The Indian papers report that a man-eating tiger, which had killed fifty persons during the last three years, has been shot at Chakrata. This animal, it seems, had for the last three years been the terror of the tract of country known as Jaunsar-Bawar. Indeed, for twenty-five miles beyond Deoban there is scarcely a village that has not its history of human victims. On the 13th of September, leaving his usual haunts, the tiger appeared at Deoban and killed two men close to the forest officer's garden, one body only being found. On the morning of the 15th he killed a bullock a mile and a half from Chakrata on the Deoban road. The forest officer, Mr. A. Smythies, and Col. Fitz Roy, Fifth Fusiliers, and most of the officers in garrison then made arrangements to surround the spot where the tiger was last seen. Several soldiers also volunteered. After two hours' beating the tiger was "marked down" under a cliff. Nothing would persuade him to leave his cover, and it was not until a party with five or six guns advanced to the spot where he was lying that a shot was possible, Mr. Smythies drawing first blood. The tiger then bolted, receiving the fire of several rifles, and was eventually killed on the Jadi road, about 400 yards from where he was first hit. The government reward for the tiger was 500 rupees. He was a small but very powerful animal, measuring as he lay seven feet eight inches from his nose to the tip of his tail.

Boxwood in Russia.

Boxwood grown in the forests on the shores of the Caspian Sea is, says the *Gardener's Chronicle*, a large article of trade with Russia. This wood reaches Astrachan and Nisni-Novgorod in the spring of the year, where it is sold during the fair. Last year the quantity sold was about 130,000 poods, being about 80,000 poods in excess of other years. It is pointed out in a recent report that the increased demand for this boxwood, which is used for shuttle-blocks, indicates increased prosperity among Russian manufacturers.

On the subject of boxwood the acting British Consul at Tiflis writes:

"Bona fide Caucasian boxwood may be said to be commercially non-existent, almost every marketable tree having been exported. Such exorbitant terms are demanded by the government for the right of cutting in one or two remaining Abkhasians boxwood forests as virtually to bar their acquisition." He goes on to say that having visited these forests he is in a position to assert that their real value has been considerably exaggerated, most of the trees being either hollow or knotted from age, and much of the best wood having been felled by the Abkhasians previous to Russian occupation.

The boxwood at present exported from Rostov, and supposed to be Caucassian, comes from the Persian provinces of Mazandaran and Ghilan on the Caspian. What has been said respecting boxwood applies equally to walnut burrs, or "loupes," for which the Caucasus was once famous. 90 per cent. of which now comes from Persia. The walnut trees of the forests along the Black Sea, which are extraordinarily numerous, and afford excellent material for gunstocks, do not, from some climatic peculiarity, produce burrs, which are only found in the dryer climates of Georgia, Dagistan, Persia, etc. The immense quantity of walnut timber in the forests on the Black Sea is mostly unavailable from the complete absence of roads or means of transport, and the dearness and scarcity of labor.

Sentiment.

Life must be measured by action, not by time; for a man may die old at thirty, and young at eighty; nay, the one lives after death, and the other perished before he died.

The light, like the morning star, which dwells in the inmost heart of almost every man, is our refuge.

The universe is but one great city, full of beloved ones, divine and human, by nature endeared to each other.

It is better never to be happy than to be sordidly happy. A splendid sadness is better than a vile enjoyment.

Envy and jealousy make the cushion of your chair a pin-cushion, with the points of the pins all turned upward.

Life is a state of embryo, a preparation for life. A man is not completely born until he has passed through death.

No man can be brave who considers pain to be the greatest evil of life; nor temperate who considers pleasure to be the highest good.

A zealous soul without meekness is like a ship in a storm, in danger of wreck. A meek soul without zeal is like a ship in a calm, that moves not so fast as it ought.

A Missouri View of Art.

A well known lady artist, a resident in Rome, relates that while standing one day near the statue of the Apollo Belvidere, she suddenly became aware of the presence of a countrywoman. The new comer, a well-to-do-looking American woman, introduced herself as Mrs. Raggles, of ——, Mo., and then asked:

"Is this the Apollo Belvidere?"

Miss H—— testified to the identity of the work, and the tourist then said: "Considered a great statue?"

The interrogated lady replied that it was generally thought to be one of the masterpieces of the world.

"Manly beauty and all that sort o. thing?" said the lady from the land of the setting sun.

"Yes," responded the now amazed artist, "it is said to be one of the noblest representations of the human frame."

"Well," exclaimed Mrs. Raggles, closing her Baedecker, and with arms akimbo, taking a last and earnest look at the marble, "I've seen the Apollo Belvidere and I've seen Raggles, *an give me Raggles.*

Galvanism is sometimes valuable, but by no means a specific. The *constant current* should always be used, being careful to avoid too great intensity, lest mauroels be produced.

A Beautiful Bracelet.

In the jewelry store of S. H. Lucas, of Santa Fe, is the most magnificent piece of Mexican filigree jewelry in America, and probably in existence. It is a bracelet, and is owned by Mr. Charles Thayer, of Santa Fe, who having himself been in Santa Fe for thirty-one years, came into possession of it many years ago. Two thousand dollars has been offered for the armlet, but he refuses to sell it. Earnest Ingersoll, writing from Santa Fe a year ago, thus speaks of this specimen of the cunning of the Mexican artificers: "This bracelet was made more than sixty years ago, in the City of Mexica, at the expense of four and a half months of labor and $450 wages, exclusive of the value of the materials. It consists of a massive piece, shaped like a quarter section of orange peel, and of equal size, from the points of which extend the broad series of ornate pieces that were to clasp the rich, round arm of a proud senorita. The whole work is a filigree of pure reddish gold, fashioned in an intricate lace work like a close intertwining of vines and tendrils, and each line of the filigree is elaborately chased and studded with lines and circles and branching sprays of minute round balls or berries of gold, in size from a pinhead to a microscopic speck. There are said to be more than 4,500 of these. Do you know how they were made? A thin sheet of gold was cut into a fringe with scissors, then the fringe was snipped crosswise, and dropped into diminutive cubic fragments. These were scattered on charcoal and put in the furnace, where they were speedily melted and ran into polished globules, which were sorted and soldered upon the surface of this masterpiece of Mexican goldsmiths. But the chased and studded gold was not enough. Across the crest of the centre-piece of the bracelet flew a parrot, whose head gleamed in blue and green enamel, whose back and wings were tinted dove color and pale brown by some process now lost. Beside it two brilliantly enamelled lizards eyed each other suspiciously, and everywhere insects and flowers of rich enamel studded the surface, growing among the golden vinery that bore abundant fruit of turquoise and amethyst.

Statistics for Girls.

A young English statistician who was paying court to a young lady thought to surprise her with his immense erudition, Producing his notebook, she thought he was about to indite a love sonnet, but was slightly taken aback by the following question;

"How many meals do you eat every day?"

"Why three, of course; but of all the oddest question—"

"Never mind, dear; I'll tell you all about it in a moment."

His pencil was rapidly at work. At last, fondly clasping her slender waist:

"Now, my darling, I've got it, and if you wish to know how much has passed that adorable little little mouth in the last seventeen years, I can give you the exact figures."

"Goodness gracious! What can you mean?"

"Now just listen," says he, "and you will hear exactly what you have been obliged to absorb to maintain those charms which are to make the happiness of my life."

"But I don,t want to hear."

"Ah, you are surprised no doubt; but statistics are wonderful things. Just listen: You are now seventeen years old, so that in fifteen years you have absorbed—oxen or calves, 5; sheep and lambs 14; chickens, 327; ducks, 204; geese, 12; turkeys, 100; game of various kinds, 824; fishes, 160; eggs, 2 3,10; vegetables, (bunches), 700; baskets fruit, 603; cheese, 103; bread, cake, etc., in sacks of flour, 40; wine (barrels), 11; gallons of water, 3,000.

At this the maiden revolted, and jumping up, exclaimed:

"I think you are very impertinent, and disgusting besides, and I will not stay to listen to you! upon which she flew into the house.

"If she kept talking at that rate, twelve hours out of twenty-four, her aws would in twenty years travel a distance of 1,332,124 miles."

The maiden, within two months, married a well-to-do green grocer who was no statistician.

Fashions.

The newest hosiery is in solid, dark colors.

Fichus of white net will take the place of those of mull and lace.

Figured and rough-surfaced cloths are preferred for winter cloaks.

Silver and gold woven and spangled tulle will be worn for ball dresses.

Whatever the divine Sarah wears will be worn by women who are not fat.

Very dark bottle green will take the place of navy blue in popular favor.

The richest ribbons represent Gobelin tapestry or the genuine old sloth of gold.

Bengaline is the name of a new silk fabric which closely resembles Sicilienne.

Feathers and flowers, in mixed garnitures, will be worn on evening dresses.

Furs have not attracted the attention of the world of fashion as yet this season.

Even the plainest wool dresses are trimmed with sisele or brocaded velvet.

The garments called polonaises are not much like those worn several years ago.

The most fashionable bonnets are either of plush or heavily trimmed with plush.

The full, plain skirt grows in popularity, but it is not seen among French importations.

Heavily embroidered and jet-beaded wraps will be worn in the mildest winter weather.

The latest color for evening wear is a shade of pale, rosy amber called champagne mousseux.

Chenille, mother of pearl and spangles are used for embroidering the handsomest tulle ball dresses.

Mob caps and single neckerchiefs of lawn or mull trimmed with yellowish lace are the thing for breakfast wear.

Heavy repped Sicilienne has not gone out of vogue for cloaks, but brocaded stuffs are the most fashionable.

Scotch plaids of the darkest tints of blue and green and black are much in demand for waterproofs and travelling wraps.

Black, white and colored tulle ball dresses are embroidered with tinsel and illuminated with woven-in threads of gold and silver.

While plush and furry beaver hats and bonnets are the most in demand, there are also immense numbers of satin, silk and plain felt bonnets.

The "Pilgrim" polonaise is a long, loose garment, with a deep cape and a hood, deep cuffs and a cord and tassels or wide belt holding in its fullness at the waist.

The difference between cisele velvet and velvet brocade consists in first having a satin ground upon which the velvet pile forms the figures, while in the brocade the reverse is the case.

The new felt skirts are very handsome. They are soft, finished in dark, wood-colored mixtures, and trimmed with a kilted flounce, above which is a band of velvet, embroidered in rich colors in nasturtion or some other striking vine pattern.

TWO FOOLS MUTUALLY FOOLED.—An English bachelor saw a handsomely dressed young lady on a Boston street and was told that she was the daughter of a wealthy merchant. He became acquainted, and the girl knowing the woman who watched the interests of an elegant house whose owners were at the seashore was permitted by her to receive him there. She also gave him dinners there, hiring waiters. She told him that her parents were in Europe. He proposed, was accepted, and found that the wife he had won was a poor girl.

THE MARKETS.

BREADSTUFFS

AT PHILADELPHIA Flour was dull both for export and home use. Minnesota, extra lots; medium at $5 00@5 75; choice at $7 00@8 25; Penna. extra family at $5 25; Ohio choice $6 00@6 12½. Rials do at $5 75; winter wheat patents at $6 50@7 50; Rye Flour, dull at $5 50. In Corn meal there is nothing doing.

Feed is firm; sales of Bran at $22 ₹ ton.

At N. YORK, flour market opened weak but closed steady. Moderate export and jobbing made demand.

Sour extras at $4 90@5 50; No 2 at $3 25; superfine at $3 50@4 00; State extra brands at $ 80@4 35; State fancy brands at $4 70@5 00; western spring wheat extras at $4 70@5 25; Minnesota clear at $5 25@7 00; Minnesota straights at $5 50@7 00; spring wheat patents at $7 10@8 25; winter wheat seconds at $4 70@5 00; good to choice spring wheat extras at $4 85@5 50; extra amber Indiana, Ohio and Michigan at $5 10@5 35; Ohio, Indiana and Illinois superfine at $5 00@5 50; Genesee extra brands $5 10@5 35; winter wheat patents $7 10@8 75; white wheat, City mills for west Indies $5 25@6 10. Southern flour fairly active.

AT BALTIMORE Flour was active and higher 3 00@3 50; Patapsco family 6 50.

At BUFFALO Flour was steady but quiet.

At CHICAGO Flour was quiet but firm.

At CINCINNATI Flour was strong and unchanged at $5 00@5 20; fancy $5 40@6 00.

At DETROIT Flour was firm and selling; white at $5 35.

At LOUISVILLE Flour was quiet; extra at $4; do family at $4 50; A No 1 at $5@5 25; choice to fancy at $6@6 50.

At MILWAUKEE Flour was scarce and firm.

At NEW ORLEANS Corn-meal was steady but quiet at $2 25. Bran was firmer at 1 00.

At OSWEGO Flour was steady and unchanged

At ST. LOUIS Flour was higher but not quotably lower; choice at $5 00; family at $5 25@5 00; triple extra at $5 50.

GRAIN.

At PHILADELPHIA Wheat had a speculation demand; ie. higher all around. No. 2 red at $1 17½. Dec. 1 17½

AT NEW YORK Wheat opened 1@2c. better. No. 2 red, both spot and options, being dull. No. 2 red for Dec. $1 18½; spot red was in sympathy, shippers buying to some extent; spot spring was in moderate request for export at lower prices. Millers are holding off. No. 2 red at $1 17@1 17½, for Dec., at $1 18@1 18½. January $1 21.

Corn opened better. During session the market was firmer, also owing to light receipts and fair export demand. The second call was firm; fair inquiry. Sales, No. Dec. 53@53½, Jan. 57c.

Oats at the first call were better. The second call was inactive and slightly lower; sales at this call, No. 2 white at 40@40½ for Dec.

The Rye market was nominal at $1 00 for State. Malt was quiet and steady.

At BUFFALO Wheat was in fair demand prices nominal: No. 1 white Michigan at $1 00; No. 5 Green Bay at $1 04½, No. 1 white Michigan at $1 09 for Dec.; No. 1 hard Sheboygan at $1 03. Corn dull and unsettled; No. 2 western at 38½@37c. Oats were scarce at 37c; Barley neglected. Rye inactive.

At OSWEGO Wheat steady; white State $1 10, red do $1 11. Corn quiet; high mixed 53c, No 2 mixed 53c. Barley quiet and dull; No. 1 Canada held at 84c. Rye none in market. Canada nominally held at 92@93c

At LOUISVILLE Wheat was strong at 1 00@1 06. Corn quiet; No 2 white 43c; do mixed 40c. Oats were steady; No 2 white at 30c; do mixed 28c. Rye steady and unchanged.

At BALTIMORE southern Wheat was higher and active; western irregular; southern red at 103@1 08; do amber at $1 70@1 13; No 2 western winter red, spot, at $1 05@1 06.

At CHICAGO Wheat was active, firm and higher No. 2 Chicago spring at 105@105. for Nov. for cash; 1 05 for Nov.

At DETROIT Wheat was easier; extra white Mich